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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 142 *22 July 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

GDR MBFR Delegate: Talks Aim at 'Substantial Progress' AA 1
[PRAVDA 18 Jul]
'Hiatus' Between FRG Peace Declarations, Actions Causes Alarm AA 2
[Borisov]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Low CEMA Oil Prices Protect From Detrimental Capitalist Crisis BB 1
[Melkonyan]
Experts Meeting on CEMA-EEC Cooperation in Geneva BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Euromissile Issue, GOP Foreign Policy CC 1
[Vasilyev in PRAVDA 20 Jul]
Afghan Olympic Team Denies Asylum Rumors CC 4
U.S. Fans at Games Decry Olympic Boycott CC 5
Soviet Leaders at Opening of Games in Various Cities CC 5
UN World Conference of Women Held in Copenhagen CC 6
Brezhnev Message [PRAVDA 14 Jul] CC 6
Address by Afghan Delegate CC 7
Shevardnadze Welcomes Sports Congress to Tbilisi CC 8
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 11 Jul]
Brezhnev Message CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further Comment, Reportage on Republican Party Convention Results A 1
Push for Military Superiority [Kondrashov] A 1
Platform of 'Extreme Convervatism' [Barsukov in IZVESTIYA 18 Jul] A 2
Foreign Policy 'Bellicose Chauvinism' [Rusakov in PRAVDA 19 Jul] A 2
Need for 'Serious, Responsible' Partner A 4
[Konrashov in IZVESTIYA 20 Jul]
White House Trying To Cover Up 'Billy Carter Case' A 5
Enforced Registration Part of Militarist Campaign A 6
Vinogradov Views Pentagon Plans for Egyptian 'Bridgehead' A 7
[KRANSNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Jul]
Soviet TV Film on U.S. 'Subversion' Favorably Reviewed A 9
[Karayev in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 15 Jul]

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Cabinet Sets Up New Departments D 1
Afghans Sentenced to Death, Prison for Sabotage D 1
Kabul Paper Exposes Activities of Criminal Gangs D 1
Afghan Clergy Express Support of April Revolution D 2
IZVESTIYA Reports Gandhi Meeting with Pakistani Foreign Minister [17 Jul] D 2
India Carries Out Successful Launching of Satellite D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Malikov Scores U.S., Thai Southeast Asian Policy E 1
Kosygin, Solomon Islands Prime Minister Exchange Cables E 1
[IZVESTIYA 19 Jul]

EASTERN EUROPE

Gierek Cited on Detente, Polish Domestic Problems F 1
Military Leaders Receive Medals at Polish Embassy Ceremony F 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Jul]
Zamyatin Meets Bilak, Fojtik During CSSR Visit F 1
[PRAVDA 11 Jul]

WESTERN EUROPE

Vinogradov Views Portuguese Role in NATO [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Jul] G 1
Drobkov: U.S., NATO Militarists Obstruct Cyprus Settlement G 2
[PRAVDA 18 Jul]
Melnikov: 'Anti-Soviet' Atmosphere Present at Salzburg Forum G 2
[PRAVDA 18 Jul]
Brezhnev Exchanges Messages With New Icelandic President G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Khomeyni Criticism of Ministers, Army Cited H 1
Savchenko Comments on Iran Decision To Ban Jami'at-e Eslami H 1
Situation on Iraqi-Iranian Border Deteriorating H 2
'Arafat Statement on Upcoming UN Session on Palestine H 2
Egypt Hoisting 'White Flag' of Capitulation [Glukhov in PRAVDA 18 Jul] H 3
Begin Decision To Move Office to East Jerusalem 'Provocative' H 3
[Tarutin in PRAVDA 17 Jul]
Israeli CP Central Committee Plenum Reported [PRAVDA 16 Jul] H 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Chigir Lauds Anniversary of Nicaraguan Revolution K 1
Correspondents Report Situation in Bolivian Capital K 2
Kolesnikov Report K 2
Soltan on Coup K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Tadzhikistan CP Plenum Held 8 July [KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 9 Jul] R 1
Turkmenistan CP Plenum Held 8 July [TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 9 Jul] R 1
Moldavian CP Plenum Held 9 July [SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 10 Jul] R 1
Kazakh Ministry of Fish Industry Appoints New Head R 2
Repentant Priest Begs Forgiveness From Patriarch R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA Data Cited on Income, Trade, Construction S 1
Figures on Natural Gas Production Noted [(Pashko)] S 1
Specialist Discusses Tyumen Oil Extraction S 2
Article Notes Illegal Sale of Gasoline in Dushanbe S 2
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 29 Jun]
Fractionating Columns Leave Leningrad by Sea for Tobolsk S 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Jul]
Tikhonov Attends Meeting for Metallurgists Day S 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

PRAVDA Reports on Fodder Procurement Situation T 1
[Pazhitnev, 17 Jul]
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Views Poor Fodder Procurement in Altayskiy Kray T 2
[Torichko, 13 Jul]

GDR MBFR DELEGATE: TALKS AIM AT 'SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS'

ID211547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Vienna, 17 July, TASS--The 244th closed plenary session of participants in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe took place in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. As was reported to journalists, it was addressed by Ambassador A. Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, and Ambassador W.J. de vos van Steenwijk, head of the Netherlands delegation.

In a talk with a TASS correspondent A. Wieland stated: The 15 May 1980 Warsaw Pact states declaration indicates that the "possibilities of achieving agreements at the Vienna talks are far from exhausted."

The socialist countries' proposals of 10 July and the initiative on exchanging updated figures have only one goal: overcoming the deadlock at the talks and making substantial progress toward the elaboration of the first agreement on reduction. They continue and supplement the significant compromise steps by the socialist countries in June and November, 1978, as well as in June, 1979. The socialist countries' recent proposals would make it possible to achieve even greater rapprochement between the sides' positions at the talks. This only requires a constructive reaction by the Western participant states.

The July proposals take into account the real situation at the talks, which arose as a result of the submission of the 20 December, 1979, proposals by the NATO states. The proposed reduction of U.S. troops by 13,000 men at the first stage is accepted by the socialist states, despite the recent buildup of American Armed Forces in central Europe. The USSR and the other socialist countries directly participating in the talks have adopted a decision, in addition to the 20,000 Soviet servicemen being withdrawn from the reduction region unilaterally, to reduce the numbers of Soviet troops by a further 20,000 men within the first state. The actual reduction in Soviet troops would therefore total 40,000 men, which is 10,000 more than the reductions envisaged according to the socialist states' proposals of 8 June, 1978. This is consequently an important contribution by the socialist countries to the future of the talks.

The socialist countries have also taken a significant step to meet the West on the question of the procedure for maintaining the common collective levels of the two military-political groupings after the completion of the reduction. This compromise was proposed in order to eliminate obstacles at the talks and clear the way for the conclusion of the first agreement.

The socialist countries' important new initiatives, A. Wieland stressed, confirm their constant interest in achieving rapid progress at the Vienna talks.

'HIATUS' BETWEEN FRG PEACE DECLARATIONS, ACTIONS CAUSES ALARM

LD181436 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 18 Jul 80

["Variance With the Interests of Security"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Borisov writes:

The FRG Cabinet of Ministers "welcomed," at its meeting in Bonn, the programme adopted by the British Conservative Government to build a new generation of atomic submarines equipped with U.S. nuclear missiles Trident. And official spokesman for the FRG Government has described the programme as "indispensable."

It appears that on the Rhine little concern is displayed over the fact that similar statements are completely at variance with oft-repeated assurances of the FRG leaders about their desire for peace, detente and cooperation on the Continent of Europe. We shall state unequivocally that Bonn's concrete stands on a number of major problems and events in Europe testifies to the opposite.

The FRG leaders, one can say, seem to be showing off the fact that it was they that have been especially active in the adoption of the Brussel's NATO decision to station in Western Europe new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. In many countries of the world, including Western, the recent new Soviet proposals were met with great interest and approval, designed to overcome the dangerous situation that has developed following the NATO decision. As to Bonn it stubbornly persists in referring to the need for implementing the NATO decision on "re-armament."

Moreover, the FRG Government is clearly exerting pressure on Belgium and the Netherlands, to make them approve the totality of the Brussel's decision and thus to transform their territory into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles with all the resultant perilous implications for these states. Officials in the FRG capital say that Bonn is following "with concern" the "internal political debate" in Belgium and the Netherlands where opposition to the dangerous NATO plans is known to be gaining momentum.

People on the Rhine welcomed the report on the development of neutron weapons in France and to the effect that the decision to produce it may be adopted in 1982-1983. The official Bonn said it "welcomed" this intention, seeing in it "the same motive by which the NATO session had been guided." For its part, NATO as is known was guided by the sole intention to gain a unilateral military advantage of the West at the expense of the security of the socialist states.

Under the spurious pretext of "restoring parity in armaments" the FRG has embarked on its own large scale military preparations, although already now the Bundeswehr--by its strength and armaments--is NATO's main strike force in Europe. It appears, however, that Bonn's ambitions are not satisfied by this. Apel, West German defence minister, said that "the FRG intends to fill with its armed forces the vacuum left in the northern and central Europe as a result of the concentration of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Near and Middle East."

To this it must be added that the FRG has become the main supplier of weapons for its European NATO allies. Is it not this, among others, that explains the fact that Bonn has taken an unconstructive position during the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments?

The hiatus between the FRG leaders' peace declarations and their concrete actions can only cause alarm and regret.

LOW CEMA OIL PRICES PROTECTS FROM DETRIMENTAL, CAPITALIST CRISIS

LD212240 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow recently between the chairmen of the state planning bodies of the Soviet Union and Hungary. Shortly preceding this a meeting had been held between leading officials of the planning bodies of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. In the course of the meetings questions relating to finalizing coordination of the national economic plans for 1981-82 were discussed. Here is what Moscow Radio commentator Mikhail Melkonyan has to say about this:

As is well known, just before a new 5-year plan is inaugurated, intensive work is done within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid [CEMA] towards coordinating the socioeconomic development programs and the mutual supplies of products for the coming plan period. The prices of various goods are harmonized at the same time.

In this connection I would like to recall that the system by which pricing is carried out within the CEMA framework is the one jointly adopted at the council's ninth session in 1958. The essence of this procedure is, briefly, that the prices at which fraternal countries trade are set on the basis of world prices. It is important to stress that the agreed prices within the CEMA framework, however, vary from world prices. They are free of any short-term effects of the capitalist market. As practice has shown, this is a correct and equitable system. It makes it possible to look after the interests of all the countries, both exporters and importers. Any other method would hurt some of them to the benefit of the others, which would be at odds with the principles of CEMA activity and Leninist principles of socialist internationalism, which, as is generally known, are founded upon protecting the interests of each of the countries.

In complete harmony with these principles is the system by which the agreed prices are reviewed within the CEMA framework. The point at issue is that the price of this or that commodity changes on the world market. Formerly, however, these used to move only gradually and the changes were usually unsubstantial. Adjustments used to be made to the foreign trade prices of the CEMA member countries once every 5 years, just prior to each new 5-year plan. As time went on, and more specifically, from the fourth quarter of 1973, the situation changed. The prices of certain scarce commodities, such as crude oil for instance, began to rise geometrically which made it necessary to change the deadlines for reviewing foreign trade pricing within the CEMA framework.

This decision has one additional cause. In the past decade the main area of oil and gas in the Soviet Union have shifted to inaccessible parts of the country, especially Siberia. As a consequence there has been a substantial increase in the unit costs of the products and an increase in the expenditure involved in transporting the oil. In order for the high level of deliveries of fuel and raw material products to the fraternal countries to be maintained, the Soviet Union has been compelled to invest approximately 7,500 million rubles in appropriate industrial development. Moreover, as Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed at the 34th CEMA meeting in Prague, since we are proceeding from socialist principles of cooperation we will not permit uncontrolled shifts in foreign trade prices.

This objective has been pursued by the Soviet Union, our commentator writes, in deciding that the pricing of foreign trade operations between CEMA member countries should be set not on the basis of the present high world market prices but according to the average of the past 5 years. This approach has considerably based the predicament of the importing countries because it has enabled them to purchase scarce commodities at prices substantially below world levels.

One may be prompted to ask what this, means specifically, for our friends. Listen to what Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council said about it: With the increase in prices which has occurred and is still occurring in our trade with the CEMA countries, the prices in commercial relations with the Soviet Union are substantially lower than those on the capitalist market. Comrade Honecker cites the following facts: In 1979 the GDR paid approximately 30-40 percent less for its oil from the Soviet Union than on the capitalist market.

The situation is similar in the other socialist countries. This enables them to save substantial sums which they use to develop other brances of the national economy. According to estimates by Polish experts the price differential between world market oil and oil imported by their country from the Soviet Union has enabled them to save about R2.5 billion during the current 5 yerar plan.

On the effectiveness of obtaining oil from the Soviet Union as affecting the fraternal countries as a whole there are some interesting figures in the yearbook of information issued by the CEMA Secretariat The Economic Cooperation of the CEMA Member Countries. As Comrade Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak deputy prime minister, who, prior to the Prague meeting, was chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, stresses in this yearbook, the aggregate profit of the fraternal countries which import Soviet oil, was in excess of $18 billion during 1974-1979.

That is one side of the problem. It has, however, another, no less important side, as referred to by RUDE PRAVO. If the crude oil which Czechoslovakia obtained from the Soviet Union last year alone, the newspaper writes, were to be paid for at current world capitalist market prices, this would total the enormous sum of $3 billion, or more than two thirds of our exports to non-socialist countries.

In conclusion the Moscow radio commentator writes that during the years in which CEMA has been in existence the fraternal socialist countries have established a stable mechanism of cooperation which enables them to resolve their most complex national economic tasks. We proceed from the basic priorities of socialism, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has said, and we have the capacity to approach the solution to problems as they arise--for example, the pricing question or that of meeting the growing requirements for energy and raw materials in our own way, our socialist way, and to strive to keep the economies of the fraternal socialist countries protected as much as possible from the detrimental effects of the crisis in the capitalist world.

EXPERTS MEETING ON CEMA-EEC COOPERATION IN GENEVA

LD182248 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva, July 18, TASS--A session of an editorial group of experts to prepare a joint draft agreement on establishing relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community was held here on July 16-18. The CEMA experts advanced at the meeting new constructive proposals aimed at facilitation the search for mutually acceptable decisions on questions of principle and thus expediting the conclusion of the agreement which would promote equitable and mutually-advantageous economic cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. They stressed the need for constructive steps on the part of the EEC.

PRAVDA REVIEWS EUROMISSILE ISSUE, GOP FOREIGN POLICY

LD211333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 80 p 4

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "International Review"]

[Text] The flame of the 22d Olympiad was lit in our motherland's capital yesterday as the starting signal for the world sports festival. It will burn for 16 days in the bowl above the V.I. Lenin Central Stadium, impervious to wind and rain, illuminating the path to new records and symbolizing the peoples' unquenchable desire for honest competition in the name of man and of his full and harmonious development and the desire for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation and for friendship and peace.

Torch of Friendship

It is known that a "sacred peace," obligatory for all, was proclaimed in ancient Greece for the duration of the Olympic games. Travelers making their way to Olympia were considered inviolable. Even then these games were something more than contests of strength and dexterity among young people. They gave rival cities the respite that they so needed and provided politicians with the opportunity, to put it in modern language, to "get constructively attuned to each other" and to find a peaceful and worthy way out of a conflict. This humane character of the Hellenic Olympiads has been taken up and developed by the modern Olympic movement, which has become an important factor in the social life of our world. Gathering together representatives of different countries and peoples, people of different political views and convictions, religions and races united by the common ideals of international sports competition, the Olympic movement helps to create an atmosphere of trust, good will and peace among peoples.

Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tallinn are giving hospitable and cordial welcome to the numerous participants, officials and guests of the Olympic games. All conditions have been created so that the games participants can, to use the words of the Olympic oath, prove themselves in the name of the glory of sport and the honor of their teams. Moscow has fulfilled precisely and in full the obligations which it assumed, scrupulously observing the spirit and letter of the Olympic Charter and the traditions of the Olympic movement--as our foreign guests acknowledge today. This is a significant acknowledgment under conditions when the world public is seriously concerned at the unpredictable zigzags and disrespect for contractual obligations which are so clearly to be seen in the activities of a number of states.

"Long live peace, friendship, progress!" "Have a good trip, Olympiad!"--Soviet people say.

Beneficial Impulse

The activities of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at preventing the world's slide toward cold war, preserving detente and developing international cooperation are consistent and multifaceted. The central place in these efforts to ensure lasting and just peace is occupied by indefatigable work aimed at making progress in the sphere of military detente. Only the curbing of the arms race being imposed on the world by aggressive imperialist circles and the transition to disarmament can ensure mankind's deliverance from the threat of thermonuclear disaster, release funds to resolve urgent economic and social tasks and substantially improve the international atmosphere.

This is why such wide and, it might be said, increasing interest has been aroused among the world public by the new ideas and specific proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during the Moscow talks between the Soviet and FRG leaders. Last week the new Soviet proposals continued to be the center of attention in world politics. The USSR's constructive initiative has served as a vivifying impulse activating the search for a way out of the impasse into which Europe appears to have been led by the decision adopted by NATO at the end of last year to produce new American medium-range nuclear missiles and to deploy them in the western part of the European Continent.

The previous week, as is known, the results of the Soviet-West German talks were being examined at meetings between President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France and FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and received the clearly voiced approval of both the participants in the talks. At the same time transatlantic consultations have begun on this issue. President J. Carter initially described the new Soviet proposals as "deserving of consideration."

Then W. Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, arrived in Europe. The representative of the American foreign policy department met with the leader of the FRG Foreign Ministry and participated in a NATO Council session at the level of permanent representatives. In both Bonn and Brussels, so the press reports, the chief item of discussion was the USSR's peace initiative and the West's possible response to it. Speaking at a press conference, the American diplomat declared that the United States is prepared to start talks with the Soviet Union on questions relating to medium-range missiles in Europe but that the preparation for them will be very difficult and will take a long time. The near future will show the extent to which particular governments heed the voice of reason.

Commentaries by informed observers attest that not only an exchange of opinions but also a struggle over the question of how to react to the Soviet proposals is taking place behind the tightly closed doors of ministerial offices and conference halls. The desire of realists to take advantage of the favorable opportunity to get out of the nuclear missile impasse is countered by the desire of "hawks" to prevent the realization of the initiative, which promises a reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe. Concern cannot but be aroused by articles in certain newspapers, particularly American newspapers, which endeavor to create mistrust of the Soviet peace initiative by presenting it as a "tactical ruse" aimed at "disuniting the Western allies even more" (CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR). It must also be noted that individual press organs and politicians are attempting to distort the essence of the Soviet proposals by depicting them almost as an acceptance of the West's one-sided terms of last year (DAILY NEWS).

This is why the PRAVDA editorial article "For the Sake of the Peoples' Security" has been subjected to such careful scrutiny in government offices and newspaper editorial offices in many countries. Political and journalist circles have welcomed it as a clear exposition of the essence of the new initiative. It is well known that, in striving for peaceful accords, the Soviet Union will always adhere to the principle of the sides' equal security and will never consent to the United States and NATO security one-sided military advantages. According to the new Soviet proposal, what is at issue is talks at which questions relating both to medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to already existing forward-based American nuclear weapons would be discussed simultaneously and in organic unity. These talks can be begun without waiting for ratification of the SALT II treaty, but any accords which might be reached at them would be implemented after the validation of that treaty.

The consistent efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at preserving detente, achieving a turn toward disarmament and strengthening peace are meeting with broad approval from the international public. [paragraph continues]

The government circles of many countries also treat them with understanding. Realistically minded figures in West Europe are increasingly realizing that under conditions where transatlantic geopoliticians pursue their own selfish goals of building up international tension, of severing established economic and political ties between East and West, and of leading the world toward a dangerous military brink, it is on them, the Europeans, that the preservation of the good heritage which was created by the tremendous efforts of millions of people in the seventies, largely depends.

All this is provoking unconcealed irritation among those who are reluctant to come to terms with the realities of the present-day world, have steered a course toward the arms race and are seeking to disrupt the prevailing military-strategic parity between the two systems--socialism and capitalism.

In Bonn F.-J. Strauss, the leader of the West German extremists, has made flagrant attacks on the results of the Moscow talks. He alleged that the new Soviet initiatives and Chancellor H. Schmidt's positive reaction to them "confuse the nuclear strategy" of NATO. Strauss urged the West to renounce the romantic and illusory concept of detente."

In the city of Mons (Belgium) U.S. General B. W. Rogers, commander of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, found plenty to talk about. He intimidated his audience with some desire on the Soviet Union's part "to achieve world domination" and urged them to cough up for military expenditure.

Britain's Conservative government has made a new contribution to the sinister business of spinning the flywheel of the arms race. Speaking in Parliament, Defense Secretary F. Pym announced the Cabinet's decision to "modernize" the so-called independent nuclear deterrent by building a new generation of nuclear submarines equipped with U.S. Trident nuclear missiles.

In parliaments, in newspapers, and at international forums confrontation is developing around the vitally important questions of preserving peace and curbing the race in weapons of mass destruction. The week's events show that to realize the favorable opportunities even more vigorous and extensive efforts will be required from the public, from the hundreds and thousands and millions of people who are now going onto the city streets under the slogans of "no to U.S. missiles" and "security through talks and disarmament."

Out of Tune With the Time

Turing to the U.S. Republican Party convention in Detroit, commentators have tried to see more clearly the face of the man who may become the new U.S. President in November and to visualize his possible policy, primarily in international affairs.

The convention of the party of the elephant (the Republicans' symbol) nominated their presidential and vice presidential candidates and approved the election platform (program). There were no surprises on the first and main question--who would become the party's standard-bearer in the fight for the White House chair. He was 69-year-old Ronald Reagan, former governor of California and before that a Hollywood movie actor, who by the start of the convention had more than enough delegates. The convention nominated 56-year-old George Bush, a former congressman and subsequently the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations and director of the CIA, as Reagan's running mate. While Reagan has always been distinguished by his extremely conservative views, Bush, according to the scale of U.S. political morals, is regarded as a "centrist." His selection as vice presidential candidate has been assessed by commentators as a concession to the "moderates" in the party and a desire to expand the Republican duo's election base.

Commenting on the election program adopted by the convention, both U.S. and foreign commentators write of its extremely "hawkish" line on international issues, although some of them immediately reassure readers by stating that as a rule election promises in the United States are not fulfilled and that, on coming to power, the party leader usually adjusts his stand by moving toward a golden mean. The unrealistic nature of this program and its reluctance to take into account the situation existing in the world cannot fail to arouse alarm. It calls for the even greater activation of military preparations--the acceleration of the deployment of the MX nuclear missile complex and of medium-range missiles in Europe and the building of a new strategic bomber--and it rejects the SALT II treaty.

In the opinion of well-known political observer J. Reston, such views reflect nostalgia for a world which has vanished into the past rather than thoughts for the future. In an editorial in the New York TIMES he points to the unrealistic and dangerous nature of the gamble on "restoring America's military supremacy." "Surely those who compiled the Republicans' draft platform," the newspaper writes, "cannot really believe that if America suddenly begins to spend billions on large-scale new arms systems, the Russians will view the matter passively? The Russians also know how to create large-scale new arms systems."

By holding their convention in Detroit the Republicans were obviously counting on this helping them to attract to their side the voters who traditionally vote for the Democrats--labor unionists and Negroes. But the present-day reality of this industrial center, the automobile capital of the United States, serves as the most crushing comment on Washington's militarist course. Detroit is struggling in the clutches of a grave economic recession. Tens of thousands of workers have been dismissed. Unemployment within the city limits is running at 16 percent and among the black population it is twice as high. Social aid, housing construction and medical care programs are being cut back. Thus, the arms race course imposed by the military-industrial complex and the desire for illusory military supremacy, extremely dangerous to international peace, are resulting in a rapid rise in prices, a deterioration in working people's living standards and the spread of very acute social evils throughout the country. A "guns and butter" program is beyond the capacity of even an industrially developed, wealthy country like the United States.

Time is flying by like an Olympic runner, changing the face of our world. The new "Statistical Anthology" published by the United Nations reports that there are now 4,415,000,000 people in the world. Over 4 billion people making increasing demands on material and spiritual benefits, seeking a full, happy life. Here is where the $400 billion which, according to the latest calculations, are spent in the world every year on producing and stockpiling instruments of death, would find a fine application! Every week, every day of the world's life convinces people that only the path of curbing the arms race, the path of international detente and mutually advantageous cooperation, promises mankind the successful solution of the complicated problems which face it. It is precisely this path which is offered to the peoples by the Soviet Union--the standard-bearer of Lenin's policy of peace, democracy and progress.

AFGHAN OLYMPIC TEAM DENIES ASYLUM RUMORS

ID212010 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 21, TASS--Afghan sportsmen were concluding a training session in the sports complex of the Olympic village when they were approached by TASS correspondents. And though one of the coaches of the wrestling team Fais Mohammad said that the session is over, the youths were in no hurry to leave.

"We have a good team", said captain of Afghanistan's national wrestling team Gulyam-Saddyk Zargar. "The members of the team are bound by friendship. They are fair sportsmen and their only wish now is to compete in sport. Perhaps, we cannot perform so well as champions, for this is the first Olympics for most of us."

The General Secretary of the National Olympic Committee Nassir Ahmad smiled when he was asked by TASS correspondents what he thinks about the rumors spread by a number of Western publications that some Afghan sportsmen, participants in the games, wish to leave for the United States.

"The Americans invented the 'Afghan problem' and are now unwilling to part with it", Nassir Ahmad said. "The whole world is now watching the fete in Moscow, and everybody wonders why Americans are not present at the Olympics. I think that this absurd provocation into which it is sought to involve our sportsmen was invented in an effort to pass white for black. It is not the first time that Americans are launching a campaign against our country and this is nothing unexpected for us. It is not easy to make our sportsmen lose composure."

"From the first days of the stay in Olympic Moscow we felt as if staying in the home of a brother. Sportsmen of all other teams that are staying in the Olympic village treat us well. They regard us as people who were fighting for freedom and who attained freedom", Nassir Ahmad said.

"My brother lives and works in Kabul. I myself help my father in a shop of metal chasing", Gulyam-Saddyk Zargar said. "I am not going to look for anything in other country".

U.S. FANS AT GAMES DECRY OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD211013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpt] UPI and many foreign newspapers reported an episode at the stadium in which U.S. tourists in the stands unfurled a large banner bearing the words: The Soviet people should know that far from all Americans agree with Carter, who has deprived U.S. sportsmen of their lawful right to come to Moscow and take part in this very important sporting forum. The Chicago TRIBUNE writes that the attempts to boycott the Olympics and to organize a kind of alternative Olympics in Philadelphia have been a complete fiasco. To compare the Philadelphia competition with the Moscow Olympics is as stupid as to call a game between two weak local teams an alternative to a world championship in that sport.

SOVIET LEADERS AT OPENING OF GAMES IN VARIOUS CITIES

LD201952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Festive ceremonies of lighting the Olympic flame and opening the competitions according to the program of the 22d Olympic games were held today in Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tallinn.

Present at the festivities were: In Leningrad, Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; in Kiev, Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; in Minsk, Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; in Tallinn, Vaino, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

UN WORLD CONFERENCE OF WOMEN HELD IN COPENHAGEN

Brezhnev Message

LD211047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] TASS--To the participants in the UN world conference in connection with the women's decade.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I cordially greet the participants in the UN world conference within the framework of the women's decade. The UN proclamation of 1975-1985 as the woman's decade attests to the increasing role and responsibility of women in social development and to their desire to make a weighty contribution to ensuring real equality and the right to a peaceful life free from social oppression and economic exploitation. The women of many countries are joining in public activities increasingly widely and actively and are making their creative contribution to mankind's material, social and spiritual progress.

The meeting of women of the world within the framework of the United Nations Organization in the present complicated international situation, assumes special significance above all because the point at issue is the necessity to draw the attention of both the governments of all countries and public and political forces of various trends to preserving detente as a dominant tendency of world development and to halting the arms race, which is disastrous in its consequences. The Soviet Union has always attached and continues to attach paramount significance to resolving the most urgent problem of the present--preventing the danger of thermonuclear war and ending the arms race. With this aim we are always ready to hold talks with the indispensable observance of the principle of equal security of the sides.

The peaceable Leninist foreign policy course of our socialist state, has always been invariably directed at strengthening peace among nations, at firmly establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social and political systems. We consistently adhere to this course in all fields of our international activities and resolutely come out for strengthening the political and economic fundamentals of the independence of the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America. We consistently support the struggle against neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, against all forms of violence and discrimination, against all hegemonic claims to world domination. It is only in conditions of preserving peace and strengthening the security of peoples that hopes can be realized for the attainment of the equality of women, and the happy life of their families and children.

"A great gain of the Soviet people, of real socialism in our country is the attainment of true equality of the woman in all fields of political, social and cultural life, which is substantiated by the day-to-day solicitude of the state for a further improvement of the conditions of her work, everyday life, rest and recreation, and performing her maternal duty. In our country, for the first time in human history, the woman harmoniously combines to the full extent of her abilities equal and broad participation in all fields of the development of society with the upbringing of children.

The socialist state of the entire people will further do everything so that the woman--an equal member of our society--can have the most favorable conditions of life, work and all-round development of her personality. Permit me to express the hope that your conference will be able to resolve fruitfully the noble tasks facing it.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Address by Afghan Delegate

LD212116 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Copenhagen, July 21 TASS-TASS special correspondents Valentina Sysoyeva, Igor Reviyakin and Igor Zavalov report:

Head of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Sarwar Yurish made a speech at a plenary meeting of the world conference of women today. He dwelt on democratic transformations in Afghanistan after the April revolution of 1978 which overthrew the despotic feudal regime under which women were deprived of elementary rights and liberties. Women's equality is now consolidated in the constitution. The government now displays constant care for improving the status of women, protection of maternity, he said.

Immediately after the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said Sarwar Yurish, the reactionaries who fled abroad, started subversive actions against the people's revolution. Agents of international imperialism and hegemonism drew up a plan of seizing Afghanistan from outside.

Huge army units were stationed beyond our borders. A real threat arose to our country's national independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty. In this circumstance, the legitimate Government of Afghanistan had no other choice but to request the friendly Soviet Union to introduce a limited military contingent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In May this year we forwarded a comprehensive plan for peace and normalization of relations with our neighbours.

But we haven't so far received a reply to these initiatives. If these initiatives are ignored, we are ready to fight for our independence and sovereignty up to the last drops of our blood.

The policy of apartheid, carried out by the racist regime of South Africa, was again strongly denounced today from the rostrum of the conference by women representatives--of Guinea--Jeanne-Marie Cisse, of Cameroon--Tsanga Delphine, Tanzania--Msimu Hassan.

We demand, said Guinea's representative, that the international community should back the struggle against the apartheid regime. We demand release of political prisoners, including Mandela and other prominent leaders. We back the women of Namibia who in the SWAPO ranks fight against colonialism and racism.

Jeanne-Marie Cisse reported about laws that were adopted in Guinea to improve the status of women. They now have equal with men rights to education and vocational training, backward customs pertaining to marriage and family are being abrogated.

SHEVARDNADZE WELCOMES SPORTS CONGRESS TO TBILISI

LD211025 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Peace and Sports: Opening of World Scientific Congress in Tbilisi"]

[Excerpts] Representatives of sporting science from over 40 countries met on 10 July in the Georgian State Philharmonic Society's Great Hall, where the "Sports in Modern Society" world scientific congress opened in a ceremonial atmosphere. These traditional forums are held on the eve of Olympic games. This forum has gathered together over 1,000 sports scientists and specialists from all continents.

Leader of the Soviet preparatory committee, O. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers, who was chairing the congress' first session, gave the floor to E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

He said: "Ladies and gentlemen! Esteemed guests! Dear comrades! Friends! Now that the esteemed Mr Roger Bannister, chairman of the International Organizing Committee of the 'Sports in Modern Society' world scientific congress, which is being conducted within the framework of the UNESCO International Council for Physical Education and Sport of which Roger Bannister is the president, has declared the congress open, it is my honorable duty to read out a greetings cable from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

Comrade Shevardnadze read out the text of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's cable to the participants and guests of the "Sports in Modern Society" world scientific congress, which is published today in the newspapers.

Those assembled in the hall welcomed L. I. Brezhnev's greetings with tumultuous applause.

Comrade Shevardnadze went on: "Esteemed guests, dear comrades: We are certain that the words of this warm cordial greetings message will create the same warm and cordial atmosphere at the congress itself, which will accompany it throughout its work.

"For my part, I would like to welcome you all on behalf of the republic's leadership and on behalf of our people, and wish you successful work directed toward strengthening even further cooperation among national and international organizations whose aim is the all-round development of physical education and sport, and toward further widening research and combining the efforts of different countries' scientists working in this sphere.

"On this occasion the capital of Soviet Georgia, Tbilisi, is the venue for the World scientific congress. This decision was greeted with tremendous satisfaction by the scientific and sporting community, all the republic's working people and all our peoples.

"I would also like to express confidence that this will be one of those meetings which promote better mutual understanding and the establishment of closer, friendlier and more cordial contacts among people. Indeed, the warmth of human hearts is capable of thawing any cold, even the most severe, including the frosts of cold war.

"During these days round table meetings and interesting discussions are not the only things which lie in store for you. Enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, scientific research institutes, educational establishments and cultural institutions are preparing to greet you hospitably. Personal acquaintance with our people with working people in the republic awaits you.

"In conclusion, allow me wholeheartedly to wish you all a pleasant stay in Tbilisi, on Georgian soil and in our Soviet country."

Brezhnev Message

LD101534 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--Follows the full text of the message of greetings addressed by Leonid Brezhnev to the participants and guests of the world scientific congress "Sport in Modern Society", held in Tbilisi (Transcaucasia):

"I cordially greet the participants and guests of the world scientific congress 'Sport in Modern Society' on the day it has opened in Tbilisi.

"International scientific sports congresses have become a good tradition promoting the development of science in the name of progress. They serve the noble aims of developing international ties among scientists and expanding scientific contacts between specialists of all continents.

"It is deeply symbolic that your congress is taking place on the eve of the 22nd Olympic games in Moscow, the most prestigious sports event in the world, and is devoted to such a topical problem as the niche and role of sport in the life of mankind."

"While staying these days in our country, you will be able to see for yourselves that the importance of physical culture has immeasurably grown here. Physical culture, being an integral part of the entire social process, is exerting a great influence on the all-round development of people, on improving their health, and actively facilitating the progress of culture of all nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union.

"I am confident that the discussion by the world scientific congress of major problems of physical training will give a fresh impetus to the development of sports science, and to increasing its impact on the further enhancement of the social role of physical culture and the growth of sports results.

"With all my heart I wish the participants and guests of the congress fruitful work and new scientific achievements in the name of progress and rapprochement of the peoples, in the name of stronger peace and education of youth.

[Signed] "L. Brezhnev"

FURTHER COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON REPUBLICAN PARTY CONVENTION RESULTS

Push for Military Superiority

LD212200 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] When the Republicans boxed with the Democrats in the Joe Louis Arena in Detroit, it was America's internal affair. But when they want to knockout time, the rest of the world cannot be indifferent because attempts of this kind may cost humanity dearly. More about the Republican Party convention from Stanislav Kondrashov:

When reading the foreign policy sections of the Republican platform, you can't help feeling that what the Republican elephant has decided to go in for is knockout time. How else can you construe the key thesis that the United States with Ronald Reagan as president will strive for military superiority over the Soviet Union?

The three cold war decades that followed World War II can serve as proof that such an undertaking is senseless. It cost Americans trillions of dollars. The race for superiority always led to more arms buildup. Eventually the United States and the Soviet Union recognized the principle of equal security and strategic parity and made it the basis of their relations.

In May, 1972, they signed a document recording the principle officially. Since then Soviet-American relations have been marked by the easing of tensions. It has never been all plain sailing, unfortunately. Resistance in America is still growing. From the very onset the hawks on Capitol Hill pecked at SALT I. They pecked and pecked but failed to peck it to death. However, they did succeed in pecking to death many other deals. The trade agreement with the Soviet Union had already been signed, and through the fault of the Americans it had not come into force. Under the pressure from the hawks, too, the Carter administration kept postponing for 2 and a 1/2 years the signing of SALT II. The ratification of SALT II has been postponed already for a year.

On this issue in Detroit the Republicans seem to have won the palm, although a rather tattered one at that. They really challenged time itself when they came up with the idea to bury SALT II, develop a new strategic bomber, deploy the intercontinental MX missiles at an early date and adopt a program of skyrocketing spending on the air force. In short, chauvinistic and imperialist passions are running high in America. Those who are fuelling them use Afghanistan, Iran and what they call a growing Soviet military threat as an excuse. Many in America seems to take these arguments for granted. However, if they take the trouble to think it over they may discover that they are on the wrong track. The dream about America global domination, the longing for Pax Americana, never left the American leaders even after their defeat in Vietnam.

This dream and this longing were smouldering like coal under the ashes even in the best years of the relaxation of tension. And now the American leaders have used the events around Afghanistan and in Iran to fan up again bonfires for the war dances in the camps of both leading parties. Of course, who will sit in the President's chair in the White House beginning next January is a matter of direct concern to the American voter. The Soviet Union, meanwhile, is one of the main participants in international affairs on the planet of Earth crisscrossed with the invisible traces of intercontinental missiles. And as such it needs a serious and responsible partner in the capital of the United States. The Soviet Union is interested in having a partner who would sensibly look for ways to stabilize peace today and tomorrow instead of trying to return to the past.

Platform of 'Extreme Conservatism'

LD220905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch from IZVESTIYA correspondent Yu. Barsukov: "The Republican Party's Election Platform"]

[Text] Detroit--The participants in the U.S. Republican Party convention held in Detroit approved an election platform which claims to be a recipe for solving modern America's complex economic, social, internal political and international problems.

The Republicans' program is marked by extreme conservatism and attempts to fall back on solutions which proved unworkable 15-20 years ago. Former Republican presidential candidate Senator Goldwater, who crashed to defeat in the 1964 election, said that the present program contains all the ideas which he backed 16 years ago. Not a very flattering assessment for a political platform!

There is a great deal that is unrealistic, contradictory and simply impracticable in the Republicans' program. In search of a way out of the continuing economic recession coupled with high inflation and rising unemployment the Republicans are proposing mutually exclusive solutions--tax cuts and an unlimited increase in appropriations for military purposes.

The program calls for the strengthening of U.S. military might. For this purpose Pentagon plans and programs for the creation of new weapons systems which for one reason or another have not been implemented in the last 3-4 years have been resurrected. The doctrines of the cold war and the outmoded concept of "peace through strength," which have led in the past to a dangerous increase in tension and the threat of military conflicts, are being adopted once again. There was not even a mention of the policy of detente in the speeches by the Republican Party figures.

The Republican Party program verbally acknowledges the need for talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms, but the Republicans flatly reject the SALT II treaty awaiting ratification.

What is the attitude of ordinary Americans to the political carnival in Detroit? According to a CBS poll CBS 66-76 percent of Americans are not watching the TV programs on the convention proceedings. Why? "I have the feeling that I've already seen it several years ago," one viewer answered. The Republican Party election platform has been approved but U.S. voters are unmoved by the noisy excitement issuing from the Joe Louis Sports Complex on the bank of the Detroit River.

Foreign Policy: 'Bellicose Chauvinism'

LD220853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 80 p 5

[Ye. Rusakov article: "In the Grip of Militarist Passions; the Republicans' 'Hawkish' Program"]

[Text] A moldy "cold war" smell is emanating from Detroit, where the U.S. Republican Party Convention has ended.

The party platform adopted by the convention and the speeches delivered by its presidential candidate Ronald Reagan and other speakers were all imbued with the spirit of shameless militarism and attested to a view of the world seen through the sights of a submachinegun.

The "highlight" of the rightwing Republicans' program is the overt proclamation of a course toward achieving military-strategic supremacy over the USSR. They see military force as the main means of pursuing an "offensive" policy with regard to the land of the soviets, which as been declared "the chief enemy."

Although the present Washington administration has beaten all records for appropriations for the arms race, it seems to its rivals in the election campaign that these mountains of weapons are not enough and that they should be piled higher and higher. To this end the Republican Party leaders propose a whole complex of measures for a substantial expansion of the arms stockpiling programs which are now being implemented. What do they not include! The politicians vying with the Pentagon "brass hats" are rushing to deploy the MX mobile missiles, and to create the new B-1 strategic bomber, cruise missiles and a new generation of nuclear submarines. The authors of the Republican election platform dream of new weapons of mass destruction--the "neutron bomb," laser weapons and so forth.

This unprecedented program of new armaments would cost the U.S. people dear--additional hundreds of billions of dollars. But is even more dangerous that Reagan and his champions are dragging the world toward a new spiral of the arms race.

A militarist spirit of bellicose chauvinism imbues the main foreign policy plans of the Republicans' leaders. The gamble on force, on the police nightstick, prevails over everything. For West Europe the "hawks" propose the further strengthening of NATO and the deployment of medium-range missiles. To pursue a policy of diktat with regard to the developing countries, one more version of "gunboat diplomacy" has been developed.

Understandably, the convention criticized the present Democratic administration. It criticized it for its foreign policy failures, its inconsistency and its "weakness." But the "hawks" found nothing better than to explain all America's ills in terms of some U.S. "lag" behind the USSR in the military sphere which Carter has allegedly allowed and an insufficiently firm "rebuff" to the Soviet Union. The Republicans' right wing is seeking under this pretext to intensify still further the most dangerous aspects of the present administration's course and to "justify" Washington's imperialist ambitions for so-called world leadership.

The Republicans approached from a position of strength and foreign policy adventurism one of the burning problems of the present day--strategic arms limitation. Reagan and his supporters reject the SALT II treaty which accords equally with the interests of both the U.S. and the Soviet peoples and all other peoples of the world. The Republicans announce that they will be prepared for talks on this question only when they have ensured positions "advantageous" to the United States.

Nostalgia for the "good old" days when U.S. imperialism tried to rule the whole world emanates from the program adopted in Detroit. So I should like to advise its authors: Look out of the window! Take a glance at the calendar! The times of the Dulleses have long since passed into oblivion. Hope of achieving military-strategic superiority over the USSR is a mirage. A dangerous mirage.

The socialist countries have never sought and will not seek military superiority. The Soviet Union is in favor of a world structure based on realistic principles of equality, equal security and parity. [paragraph continues]

However, as the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum clearly stated, hopes of toppling the military-strategic equilibrium achieved between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism, which serves as a factor restraining imperialism's aggressive aspirations, are doomed to failure.

The program adopted in Detroit has obviously been written at the dictation of the military-industrial monopolies, bellicose militarism and the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism. Its practical implementation would be fraught with tremendous danger to the U.S. people and the cause of peace throughout the world.

Need for 'Serious, Responsible' Partner

ID211441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

["Political Observer's View" by S. Kondrashov: "In An Attempt to Turn Back the Clock"]

[Text] When Republicans box Democrats in the Detroit arena named for the famous boxer Joe Louis it is a purely American affair. But when they want to turn back the clock it is also of interest to the rest of the world since attempts of this kind can cost not only the American people but also the whole of mankind dear. Reading the foreign policy sections of the Republican platform it is difficult to get away from the impression that it is precisely this--turning back the clock--which the "party of the elephant" has decided to embark upon. How else is one to understand this platform's key clause--that with Ronald Reagan as president the United States will concern itself with achieving "undisputed military superiority" over the Soviet Union?

The three postwar decades known as the "cold war" could serve as proof of the absurdity of this undertaking, which has already cost Americans many hundreds of billions of dollars. The pursuit of superiority invariably results in more and more spirals of the arms race. Eventually the U.S. leaders were forced to recognize this basic fact of international life. The United States and the USSR based their mutual relations on the principle of equal security and strategic parity, which was officially enshrined in a corresponding document in May, 1972. Properly speaking that date marks the beginning of the period of detente in Soviet-U.S. relations. It is appropriate to recall that on the U.S. side the aforementioned document was signed by a Republican president and that an active participant in its elaboration was the self-same Henry Kissinger, who, disavowing himself, is now advocating the principle of U.S. military-strategic superiority and playing yes-man to the new Republican Party leadership.

Detente has never gone smoothly, encountering strong and, alas, increasing resistance in America, especially on Capitol Hill, where from its first days the "hawks" tried, unsuccessfully, to sink their talons into SALT I and managed to sink their talons into a great deal, but rarely was the basic principle of equal security, implying a renunciation of attempts to achieve military superiority, disputed. At any rate it was not questioned by either the Republican Ford administration or the present Democratic Carter administration, although the latter stalled for 2 and 1/2 years before signing the SALT II treaty and is dragging out the process of ratifying it a year after the signing of the treaty. In this sense the Republicans gathered in Detroit have really thrown down the gauntlet not to their opponents but the times we live in by declaring their outright rejection of the SALT II treaty and advocating creation of a new strategic bomber, deployment of the MX intercontinental missile complex, a colossal program for strengthening the U.S. Navy and so on.

The Republicans' military-political strategists shoot from the hip, as the American expression goes. It remains to be seen what the Democrats will do at their August convention in this two-party militarist race.

The worth of election platforms in America is well known. Both their worth and their life expectancy. They usually survive no more than 6 months--from the two parties' national conventions to the winner's inauguration as president in January. Of course this is some comfort but it cannot serve as a justification for complacency. Traditional passions--chauvinist and imperialist--are running high in America. But this time they are being fanned particularly zealously. Those directing them cite Afghanistan, Iran and, of course, the growing "Soviet military threat" as justification. All the indications are that many Americans take these arguments on trust. At the same time, if they take the trouble to calm down and think the matter through properly they can easily see that these are, as the saying goes, red herrings.

The dream of U.S. global hegemony conceived after the end of World War II and the yearning for "Pax Americana" has never left conservative right wing of U.S. leaders. This dream and longing was smoldering like coals under ashes even in the best years of detente and the pining dreamers have exploited the events surrounding Afghanistan to fan the fires around which they are performing their war-dances.

In a recent CBS interview Ronald Reagan said: "I am sure that the Soviet Union plans to toss Carter a few bones during the election campaign to ensure that he remains president. If the Soviet Union wanted me to be president I would be very worried."

That is an example of demagoguery aimed at confusing Americans and presenting himself to them as a bigger patriot than his rival. What can one say to that? Whether a man named Carter remains in the White House or a man named Reagan moves in on 20 January 1981 is the concern of U.S. voters.

As one of the main participants in international life on the Planet Earth, which is criss-crossed with invisible intercontinental missile routes, the Soviet Union needs a serious and responsible partner in the U.S. capital seeking realistic ways of achieving stable peace today and tomorrow rather than dreaming of a return to yesterday. What is important is not the name of the next U.S. President, but a reasonable, balanced and statesmanlike approach by him. Judging from the alarmed responses in West Europe, for example, to the election platform adopted in Detroit this is important not only to the Soviet Union. Attempts to turn back the clock can never meet with the approval of realistically-minded people.

WHITE HOUSE TRYING TO COVER UP 'BILLY CARTER CASE'

LD212216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1548 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 21 July, TASS--The political scandal concerning President J. Carter continues to grow in the U.S. capital. Republican Senator R. Dole has demanded an immediate hearing in the Senate of the case of the President's younger brother, Billy, who, as has already been reported, officially admitted the other day that he had received over $220,000 from the authorities of an Arab country for lobbying activities.

"Officials in the White House knew about Billy Carter's activities and tried to protect him from prosecution," the senator stressed. In a letter to Attorney General B. Civiletti he demanded that all documents referring to the B. Carter case be sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In turn Senator T. Stevens accused the Justice Department of showing "the most condescending approach" to the President's brother. According to the New York TIMES, "with the purpose of protecting the President's brother the Justice Department decided not to prosecute him on criminal points" of the law on registering foreign agents which B. Carter had violated over a period of nearly 2 years.

At the same time fresh details of this unseemly story are coming to light. The present boss of the White House himself virtually admitted that he knew all about his brother. At a meeting with journalists he said that "several days ago" he recommended to Billy that he tell the Justice Department about his activities as a lobbyist for a foreign state. In this connection W. Safire, an informed New York TIMES observer, points out that "someone in the White House probably knew about the payments received by B. Carter before the Justice Department did." It is no accident therefore that the first person to telephone Billy after the call to the Justice Department, according to the New York TIMES, was Z. Brzezinski.

The new noisy scandal in Washington, in which the Carter family turns out to be involved, has caused numerous sharp comment in the newspapers and television networks. The Republican Party has also tried to use it for its pre-election purposes. As ABC television noted, the Republicans are "striving to attract the maximum attention to the Billy Carter case in order to compromise his brother, the President."

ENFORCED REGISTRATION PART OF MILITARIST CAMPAIGN

LD212222 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 21 July (TASS)--Registration of young people of call-up age began at 35,000 U.S. post offices today. After the completion of the registration forms, the call-up documents are to be sent to the Defense Department for systematization. Four million Americans are subject to registration under threat of a 5-year term in prison.

The law on enforced registration was adopted at the personal initiative of President J. Carter and is a component part of the militarist campaign of the administration, which has taken a course toward undermining the process of international detente and stepping up military preparations. Washington is increasingly overtly placing its stake on crude force to secure U.S. "imperial" interests abroad and strives to ensure extra reserves of "cannon fodder" for the Pentagon with the aim of establishing control over the world's important strategic and raw material regions and suppressing the national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle of peoples.

In circumstances in which the United States has recourse to armed blackmail of Iran and speeds up deliveries of weapons to bands which are encroaching into the territory of Afghanistan, the country's public is intensifying its protests against the registration program. American youth have learned well the lessons of the past, which testify to the fact that such measures are invariably linked with Washington's military adventures abroad, such as, for instance, in the period of aggression against Vietnam.

A broad coalition of youth, anti-war, trade union, women's and religious organizations has declared the start of a massive campaign to wreck the Pentagon's plans. According to the public national committee or resistance, up to half a million young Americans intend to protest against the administration's military aspirations by refusing to fill out the Pentagon's registration forms.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS PENTAGON PLANS FOR EGYPTIAN 'BRIDGEHEAD'

LD211021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 80 p 3

[International Observer" V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "Pentagon's Egyptian Bridgehead"]

[Text] General L. Allen's press conference in the middle of last month put an end to any vagueness or uncertainty. Speaking to journalists, the U.S. Air Force chief of staff officially confirmed that joint maneuvers codenamed "Proud Phantom" involving the Egyptian and U.S. air forces will be held on Egypt's territory in July. Moreover, he disclosed how this joint militarist demonstration will be conducted and what plans for the future the Pentagon links with it. The U.S. general's revelations could not fail to attract the closest attention because they confirmed not only the existence of Pentagon plans to turn Egypt into its Near East bridgehead but also that definite steps have already been taken in this direction.

Occasional reports on the Pentagon's use of Egyptian territory began to appear at the end of last year and the beginning of this year when secret appendixes to the Camp David accords on U.S.-Egyptian military cooperation began to be implemented. It became clear, for example, that American Boeing E-3A aircraft equipped with the AWACs early warning and control system have been making periodic flights from Egyptian bases, which enables American strategists to keep practically the whole extensive region of southeast Asia in the field of vision of their electronic reconnaisance. American aircraft which took part in the bandit action against Iran took off from Egyptian bases. Afghan counter-revolutionaries undergo training in Egyptian camps before being sent to Pakistan for subsequent dispatching to the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In May the London OBSERVER reported that U.S. President J. Carter had approved a plan for the use of Egyptian territory as a primary base for executing "lightning strike operations" in those Near and Middle East regions where, in the U.S. view, a threat to its "oil and other interests" emerges. At the same time it was indicated that the number of U.S. servicemen taking part in such operations could reach 50,000. To provide services for the, the paper stressed, it is planned to establish in Egypt major installations for repairing and operating military aircraft and helicopters, tanks and missile installations which, naturally, will entail an increase in the number of U.S. military experts. The headquarters of the U.S. Near East strike forces will be situated in Egypt, too.

With the creation on Egyptian territory of an extensive military complex at the complete disposal of the Pentagon, the United States is getting a kind of "trump card" in the Near East game it is playing. Its ultimate aim is to strengthen and expand the U.S. military presence in the region so as to talk to the oil extracting states from "a position of strength", and ensure uncontrolled access to Arab oil in the future. And the availability of an "Egyptian bridgehead" corresponds in the best possible way to the "gunboat diplomacy" again being used as a weapon by the White House. Yet Egypt's President A. as-Sadat himself did not consider it necessary to conceal that he had given the United States "military favors" as he expressed it, but even explained in one of his public speeches that the Pentagon needed them to carry out raids on Iran and also if the United States decides "to give assistance to any of the Persian Gulf states."

Let us leave to A. as-Sadat's conscience such expressions as "giving assistance." In its time the United States has already "given" the Saigon regime "assistance" which subsequently turned into undisguised intervention in Indochina. Now, as then, the United States is starting by building up its military presence. As emerges from Gen L. Allen's press conference statements, the United States is sending jet aircraft to take part in the "Proud Phantom" maneuvers in Egypt and this is only the first step in implementing the Pentagon's long-term plans for deploying land-based U.S. air forces in the Near East and Persian Gulf region.

As a "first step," Washington has sent 12 F-4 Phantom war planes and 400 servicemen, including pilots, operations personnel, intelligence and security service workers and technical personnel, to Egypt for a 90-day period. Some 160 U.S. Air Force servicemen had already arrived earlier and erected temporary hangars at the Cairo-West Base. Meanwhile, Gen J. Chain, U.S. Air Force director of operations and readiness, stated that "any American aircraft at the Cairo-West Base could be used in the event of unforeseen circumstances."

It is supposed that during the "Proud Phantom" maneuvers the American squadron will gain experience of action in the Near East. Moreover, as Gen L. Allen indicated, the U.S. Air Force command intends to continue sending other aircraft to Egypt from time to time to conduct joint combat training and exercises with the Egyptian Air Force.

If this happens, the threat to the Arab oil extracting states will increase to a much greater extent since the aircraft named by the U.S. Air Force chief of staff, the F-15 Eagle, the F-111 and the B-52 strategic bomber, which the Pentagon would like to send to Egypt "for trials," greatly exceed the Phantom's combat potential. Gen L. Allen stated quite bluntly: "We have an interest in insuring that pilots of the most varied types of aircraft learn to operate in this region.

It must also be noted that the Pentagon's appetites are not merely limited to "establishing" its war planes in Egypt. At the very beginning of July Gen H. Hamdi, commander of the Egyptian Air Defense Forces, made a press conference statement in Cairo about the signing between Egypt and the United States of several agreements on the supply of U.S. weapons including the "hawk" anti-aircraft missile. At first American experts will operate them since Egyptian personnel are still undergoing training courses on handling these missiles in the United States.

But Gen H. Hamdi went on to announce that the "biggest and most modern range for missile firing practice in the Near East" will be opened in Egypt in the near future. The United States has already supplied all the necessary equipment for it.

There can be no doubt that Americans will run things at this "biggest and most modern missile range." The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-KHADAF has indicated this. Information reaching Kuwait, it stressed, testifies to the U.S. intention to turn an enormous part of Egyptian territory into a proving ground for missiles capable of hitting targets in Iran, Afghanistan, Aden, Ethiopia, the Persian Gulf and Algeria.

The American plans to conduct joint exercises with ground forces on Egypt's territory in the future testifies to the Pentagon's undoubted intentions to transform Egypt into its bridgehead. The Pentagon clearly considers it is one thing to "coach" its forces in the deserts of the states of California and Texas but quite another to train them directly, so to speak, "on the spot," namely in one of the Arab countries, in methods of conducting combat operations under Near East theater conditions. [paragraph continued]

A. as-Sadat's readiness to go all the way toward meeting Washington's wishes is attested particularly by the fact that Egypt has begun large-scale work on widening and deepening the Suez Canal. This is being done to make it possible for U.S. aircraft carriers to considerably shorten the route from the Mediterranean to the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf region. Moreover, U.S. warships have already become frequent "guests" in the Egyptian port of Alexandria.

There is yet one more facet of the Egyptian-U.S. rapprochement which must be mentioned. This is the vast stream of weapons which has begun to reach Egypt from the Pentagon's arsenals as payment for A. as-Sadat's betrayal of the Arab peoples' interests. Only a few years ago, more precisely before Camp David, Cairo received practically no military hardware from the United States but now it receives $750 million's worth annually. These deliveries include aircraft and helicopters, tanks and armored troop carriers, guns and warships. And A. as-Sadat is training all these weapons on the independent states of the Near and Middle East and North Africa which displease Washington.

The turning of Egypt into the Pentagon's bridgehead and As-Sadat's readiness to play the role of the gendarme of the region defending U.S. interests is a serious threat to the Arab and African countries. Understanding this quite clearly, the Arab states are sharply critical of the present Cairo leadership's policy and are unmasking the far-reaching plans of American imperialism and local reaction. The protest movement against A. as-Sadat's treacherous course is growing in Egypt itself. As I. Shukri, the leader of Egypt's Opposition Socialist Labor Party stated, his party is resolutely opposed to Egypt being turned into Washington's "big stick."

This is opposed by all the sincere friends of the Egyptian people who have glorious traditions of national liberation struggle against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

SOVIET TV FILM ON U.S. 'SUBVERSION' FAVORABLY REVIEWED

LD171109 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. Karayev review under the rubric "TV: After the Premiere": "Facts Against Lies"]

[Text] The document "Lies and Hatred" (produced by the "Ekran" creative association) was premiered on Central Television recently. This vivid, popular film exposes the acts of subversion against our country by the CIA, subversive centers in the West and international Zionism. Its passion is directed against imperialist propaganda's intrigues and toward defending Soviet society's spiritual values. The film calls for vigilance and helps viewers to see the true face of ideological opponents beneath any mask.

There has already been a great deal of reaction to the new film both in the Soviet Union and abroad.

"This film teaches you to be vigilant," a worker in the Ministry of Maritime Fleet writes. "I recently got back from London, where an international conference of a UN maritime consultative organization had been held. There, the leader of the U.S. delegation, one Warvariv, introduced himself to us. This sociable man expatiated on his sympathies for us and asked a lot of questions.

"After watching the TV film 'Lies and Hatred' I learned that the person who had tried to worm his way into our confidence was a ferocious enemy, a former accomplice of the Hitlerites who, with the CIA's assistance, has become a U.S. State Department executive staffer. He is presented nowadays as a fighter for human rights and is made the head of U.S. delegations at various congresses held under UN auspices. This CIA man is pushed onto any delegation in which the spy service needs a hand."

The new Soviet film has elicited contradictory comments in the West. "The film contains a warning about foreign intelligence services' subversive activity against the USSR," London's DAILY TELEGRAPH and America's Washington POST noted. A number of British papers stressed that "CIA-directed profascist groupings are planning to stage provocations during the Olympics."

At the same time publications such as THE FINANCIAL TIMES, Norway's VAART LAND and others claim that the purpose of the film is to "protect the Soviet population from foreigners" and inspire mistrust of those arriving for the Olympics. This misinformation is, of course, designed for people who have not seen the film "Lies and Hatred." For the film says clearly: "The Soviet Union is true to the Helsinki agreements. Our doors are open to all who come to our home without malicious intent. Five million foreign guests visit our country every year. They see for themselves that the socialist world is wide open to all.

Behind its farfetched reproaches the bourgeois press is hushing up the incontrovertible revelations made in the film. A whole gallery of professional liars are pilloried in the film in particular, there is the CIA agent (Shifrin), who prepares anti-Soviet foregeries at a special center in Israel. He concocts for Western propaganda sham letters from the mythical "Prisoner X" which recount in heartrending tones how "innocent people are suffering" in the Soviet Union. The forger was caught circulating forged photographs showing "children in a Soviet jail." (Shifrin) had cut out and published in the Western press part of a photograph taken while children at a kindergarten in the city of Torgau in the GDR were bathing. By retouching, he distorted the happy children's faces and turned the toweling bathrobes into prison uniforms.

The Western press is also making no mention of the sequences in the film telling of the explosion at the New York office of Sol (Yurok), an impressario who has acquainted the American people with Soviet art, and the killing of a secretary who had done much to bring together our countries' cultures, or of the explosion at the end of last year at the Soviet UN Mission in New York and other acts which have the connivance of the American authorities. Total terror is directed against those who organize contacts with the Soviet land.

The film "Lies and Hatred" calls not for alienation, but for a rapprochement between East and West. Its creators (scriptwriter B. Antonov, director A. Makismov) are opposed to the struggle between world outlooks being turned into psychological warfare.

Viewers in the countries belonging to the intervision system will shortly see this film.

AFGHAN CABINET SETS UP NEW DEPARTMENTS

LD211542 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 21, TASS--A meeting of Afghanistan's Council of Ministers took place here under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]. Questions connected with the improvement of the activities of the prime minister's office and control over the execution of decisions were discussed.

In accordance with the July 15, 1980, decision of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee on raising the effectiveness of the guidance and role of the prime minister's office in economic and social fields, the DRA's Council of Ministers decided to set up new departments within the framework of this government body, a department on the guidance of local government bodies, in particular.

AFGHANS SENTENCED TO DEATH, PRISON FOR SABOTAGE

LD211828 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 21, TASS--A public trial of saboteurs and terrorists, of the so-called Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Afghanistan, neutralised at the beginning of this year in Kabul, has been held here today. The special revolutionary tribunal tried the leader of the band, Baratali Jafar, known as Kasim, and eleven of his accomplices. They were charged with killing six party activists, underground production of bombs, illegal storage of weapons and distribution of anti-government literature.

During the trial, the accused said that their actions were directed from abroad. Thus, money and subversive literature was received from emissaries of the Islamic Revolutionary Movement of Afghanistan, who arrived from Mashhad, in Iran, from a base of interventionist forces situated there, who operate from Iran against neighboring Afghanistan. The activities of these groups in Iran are coordinated from the headquarters of the anti-Afghan forces in Peshawar, in Pakistan.

Kasim told the trial that on several occasions he travelled for instructions to his patrons operating from Iran. Exposed by irrefutable material evidence, such as a membership card of the Islamic Revolutionary Movement, anti-government leaflets and literature, fire arms, bombs, grenades, and military equipment, the bandits confessed in their crimes against the government and people of Afghanistan. The special revolutionary court sentenced two of the band, who were directly involved in the murders of innocent people, to capital punishment and the others to various terms of imprisonment.

KABUL PAPER EXPOSES ACTIVITIES OF CRIMINAL GANG

LD211518 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July, 21 TASS--The press of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan exposes provocations by the anti-Afghan elements who, under the cover of Islam and with support from American and Pakistani special services, as well as Chinese hegemonists, are waging activities which are hostile to the Afghan people.

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, now in hiding in Pakistan, is one of the criminal elements. The newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES writes that his criminal gang is directly linked with the CIA and the right-wing extremist "Moslem Brothers" Organization. Under direct guidance from the CIA the bandit knocked together the so-called "Hesb-e Islami" Party which bears primal responsibility for massacres and crimes against Islam perpetrated in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The newspaper writes that after the victory of the April revolution, which gave rise to hatred of the enemies of the Afghan people, attacks were launched from two directions: on the part of black reaction, particularly gangs by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, and on the part of Amin. There are documents testifying to the relations between those two traitors of the Afghan people. They both took part in the clandestine anti-Afghan plot by the CIA. After the events of December 27, 1979, which frustrated the criminal designs by reaction and imperialism, the anti-Afghan forces pinned their hopes on Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's agents.

They launched an anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda campaign under the slogans of protection of Islam and resorted to mass terror. American and Chinese weapons and dollars seized from the professional killers attest to the fact that Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and his gang are faithful servitors of American imperialism.

Kabus NEW TIMES quotes facts about the bandits' terrorist actions and about Afghans accounts which reveal the traitorous essence of the activities of the so-called "Hezb-e Eslami" Party and forces which are behind it--American imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reaction represented by the "Moslem Brothers" who are dubbed in Afghanistan "devil brothers."

AFGHAN CLERGY EXPRESS SUPPORT OF APRIL REVOLUTION

LD211907 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, July 21, TASS--"We fully support the gains of the April revolution and call upon all the Afghans to fight against its enemies". This has been stated in a talk with correspondents of the BAKHTAR news agency by representatives of Moslem clergy of Chakhoharan, centre of the Ghowr Province.

Refuting the rumours, which are circulated by counterrevolutionary elements, Mullah Nurullah has said that the People's Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan respects the sacred principles of Islam. He called upon all believers to raise in defence of their motherland from encroachments of the bandits.

Another participant in the talk Mullah Mohamad Aslam has said that all the calamities that befell upon the true Moslems come from former feudals and oppressors who cannot waive their privileges. They instigate and direct actions of the bandits in the hope to bring Afghanistan back to pre-revolutionary order.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS GANDHI MEETING WITH PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD220913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 17 Jul 80 p 5

[TASS correspondent New Delhi dispatch: "Talks in New Delhi"]

[Text] Delhi--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has received Pakistan's Foreign Minister Aga Shahi who is in New Delhi on an official visit. The talk touched on bilateral relations and some international problems, particularly the situation in Afghanistan.

On the Afghanistan situation, I. Gandhi indicated in particular, as the UNI agency reports, that the presence of the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan cannot be examined in isolation. It must be examined in the context of the general events in this region and the growing presence of other powers in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The prime minister expressed India's concern at the broad influx of weapons into Afghanistan. As the foreign press has reported in this connection, the United States, China, Egypt and certain other reactionary regimes are stepping up secret deliveries of weapons to the bandit formations which are carrying out armed intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] from Pakistan.

As UNI reports, when touching on Indo-Pakistani relations Gandhi noted that the campaign of hostility toward India recently whipped up in the Pakistani press, "is not conducive to the improvement of relations between the two countries."

The Indian head of government also expressed concern at the militarization of Pakistan which, in her words, is spending twice as much as India on military arms.

According to the UNI report, the prime minister emphasized India's adherence to the principles of the Simla agreement, concluded between India and Pakistan in 1972, which envisaged the normalization of relations between the two neighboring countries.

Pakistan's foreign minister passed on to I. Gandhi a personal message from Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq which, according to the UNI report, contains an assessment of recent events in Afghanistan and of the situation on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

During the discussion of the Afghan events, Aga Shahi, as is evident from reports from UNI and other information agencies, tried to present matters in such a way as to suggest that Pakistan bears no responsibility for the aggravation of the situation in southwest Asia and has nothing to do with the arming, training and sending of bandit formations to Afghanistan's territory. It is well known, however, that Pakistan's territory has indeed been transformed into a bridgehead from which armed aggression is being carried out against the DRA.

INDIA CARRIES OUT SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF SATELLITE

LD180924 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 18, TASS--The successful launching of the earth's artificial satellite "Rohini-1" weighing 35 kg has been carried out in India today. It was put in orbit from the cosmodrome not far from Madras, the State of Tamilnadu, by a four-stage rocket developed and built by Indian specialists.

MALIKOV SCORES U.S., THAI SOUTHEAST ASIAN POLICY

LD212016 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 21 Jul 80

["In the Interests of Peace and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 21 TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Malikov writes:

The new peace initiatives put forward by foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at the conference in Vientiane are important for normalizing the situation in South-East Asia. The declaration of the conference held on 17th and 18th July contains a proposal for signing bilateral and multilateral agreements with the Government of Thailand on reciprocal non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other and on renunciation to make their territories available for the pursuit of subversive activities against a contracting party.

The voice of reason and goodwill of the three fraternal countries of the Indo-Indochina Peninsula was raised at a time when the Thai Government instigated by Washington and Beijing strives to sharpen the situation in Indochina. The Thai authorities are guilty of causing a deterioration of the relations between the two countries by having ordered unilaterally the closure of the border with Laos along the Mekong River. Under the pretext of a "voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees" the Government of Thailand is moving into the territory of Kampuchea the remnants of the routed Pol Pot gangs. An attempt is being made to revive the criminal regime of Beijing's puppets guilty of murdering about 3 million Kampucheans.

In striving to sharpen the situation and to sow discord and alientation between the peoples of Indochina, the United States has embarked on large-scale military supplies to Thailand. The aim is to undermine the relations of peace and goodneighbourliness between the peoples of that area, which is in the interests of imperialism and its henchmen.

The new peace initiatives of the participants in the Vientiane conference refute the slanderous allegations of imperialist propaganda about an alleged "aggressiveness" of Vietnam. These initiatives testify to the readiness of the three fraternal countries of Indochina to settle all the contentious issues with their neighbours through peaceful means, to maintain with them relations of friendship, cooperation and goodneighbourliness in the interests of all peoples of South-East Asia. This aim is served, among others, by the proposal of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to sign treaties on non-aggression and peaceful co-existence with the Asian countries.

This constructive stand has met with a positive response in many countries. Now it is the turn of those directly addressed by the proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to respond.

KOSYGIN, SOLOMON ISLANDS PRIME MINISTER EXCHANGE CABLES

LD220857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Peter Kenilorea, prime minister of the Solomon Islands, conveying sincere congratulations to the prime minister and wishes for prosperity to the people of the Solomon Islands on the occasion of the national holiday--Independence Day.

In a reply telegram Peter Kenilorea expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations on behalf of the country's government and people.

GIEREK CITED ON DETENTE, POLISH DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

LD181812 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, July 18, TASS--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, said that People's Poland together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is taking and will continue to take active steps for strengthening peace and protecting and continuing detente. There are no disputes today which could not be solved through a dialogue and patient negotiations in the spirit of mutual understanding, Edward Gierek told activists of the Polish youth organisations.

Edward Gierek stressed that the socialist countries recently made a number of important initiatives aimed at securing peace and strengthening detente. The Polish initiatives, and in particular the proposal of convening a conference in Warsaw on military detente and disarmament in Europe, received support throughout the world. Speaking about domestic problems, the first secretary noted certain difficulties connected, in particular, with weather conditions and torrential rains this year, which caused floods in a number of regions in Poland. We try, Edward Gierek said, to limit the consequences of the adverse weather conditions. Yet, they will still affect the economic situation in the country.

MILITARY LEADERS RECEIVE MEDALS AT POLISH EMBASSY CEREMONY

LD210747 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Presentation of Polish Awards"]

[Text] On 8 July the presentation of the "Brotherhood in Arms" Medal to a group of eminent Soviet military leaders took place at the Polish Embassy in the USSR. They have been decorated by a decree from Army General W. Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense, in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact and for their great services in strenghening cooperation and Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms. The awards were presented by K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR. He wholeheartedly congratulated the recipients and wished them successes in their work.

Those decorated include USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.F. Tolubko, Aviation Marshal A.I. Koldunov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Eng Col Gen N.F. Shestopalov, and Eng Col Gen V.M. Shabanov, and other generals and admirals.

The awards presentation was attended by Division General (I. Shohensnovich), military, naval and air attache to the Polich Embassy in the USSR.

ZAMYATIN MEETS BILAK, FOJTIK DURING CSSR VISIT

LD171433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--V. Bilak, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and J. Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received L.M. Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, currently visiting the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During a friendly conversation there was an exchange of experiences on questions relating to ideological education and propaganda work and to further developing cooperation in these spheres.

VINOGRADOV VIEWS PORTUGESE ROLE IN NATO

LD210937 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "Activating Portugal's Role"]

[Text] Recent times have been marked by the NATO leadership's desire to activate Portugal's role within the bloc. By all accounts, Atlantic circles have proceeded from assertions about the "exceptional strategic importance" of the country's geographic situation to practical utilization of that situation. Command staff exercises have ended at the Santa Margarida Base near Lisbon, in which, in addition to Portugal, other NATO countries participated. Here paramount attention was devoted to "verifying the possibility of deploying" "mobile units" of the North Atlantic alliance on Portuguese territory.

At the same time six warships of the bloc's permanent formation in the Atlantic were visiting the port of Lisbon. The official pretext for this visit was the "strengthening of ties" between the navies of Portugal and other NATO states. We would point out that such visits to the Portuguese capital's harbor are becoming almost regular. It is also known that the Pentagon wishes to secure the port of Lisbon for the permanent basing of American aircraft carriers. According to press reports, "agreement in principle" has already been reached on this between the Portuguese and U.S. authorities.

Let us recall that the May session in Brussels of the NATO Military Planning Committee recommended studying the question of enlarging the bloc's bases on Portuguese soil. After a long interruption the West German Air Force has now resumed training of its personnel at Portugal's Beja Base. Talks are currently being held with the Portuguese authorities so that the U.S. Air Force can also use Beja Base for the same purposes. At the same time the British infantry has begun using the aforementioned Santa Margarida military complex to rehearse "anti-insurgency operations."

Fulfilling the recommendations of the Military Planning Committee, a group of high-ranking representatives of the NATO military command recently made an inspection tour of the Azores. It visited the American Air Force base at Lajes, as well as various bloc installations in the islands. As is apparent from press reports, the purpose of this inspection was to "study the question of modernizing and further enlarging" NATO installations in the Azores. And yet even without this the Pentagon and NATO regard the Azores as a key center for the transfer of troops and military hardware from the United States to West Europe and also to the Near and Middle East region. The new commander of the American base at Lajes said just that on taking up his post not so long ago.

Portugal has been readmitted to the NATO nuclear planning group after an interval of 6 years. It has been decided to hand over to Portugal three of the latest frigates so that its navy can fulfill the assignments of the NATO command in conducting antisubmarine operations in the North Atlantic. A plan is also being discussed for the construction of a NATO pipeline from the oil refinery at Sines to the northern port of (Leysu), which could supply the main military bases on the way. And early in September the Portuguese island of Madeira will be the venue for the North Atlantic Assembly's 26th session.

It is impossible not to note that the NATO military's desire to strengthen Portugal's role within the bloc meets with the manifest support of the country's present government. [paragraph continues]

It is perfectly natural, therefore, that this policy of Sa Carneiro's cabinet encounters sharp opposition from broad sections of the Portuguese public, which demands the abandonment of the orientation toward NATO and the implementation of an independent foreign policy.

DROBKOV: U.S., NATO MILITARISTS OBSTRUCT CYPRUS SETTLEMENT

LD220741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 80 p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "Solidarity With the Cypriots"]

[Text] During these days the progressive public in many countries are holding a week of solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Cyprus.

It has been 6 years since the antigovernment putsch on the island prepared by NATO special services. This putsch and the subsequent landing in Cyprus by Turkish troops were a cruel blow to the young state's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity. Tremendous damage was done to the island's economy. Thousands of Cypriots died. One in every three inhabitants of Cyprus was deprived of his home and became a refugee.

But these heavy trials did not break the Cypriots. They are continuing the struggle for the restoration of justice and the elimination of the consequences of the events of 1974. This struggle enjoys wide support outside Cyprus too. UN resolutions and the decisions of many international forums contain demands for the speedy withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of Cyprus, the restoration of its independence and sovereignty and respect for the republic's policy of nonalignment.

A principled, consistent policy is implemented with respect to Cyprus by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. From the moment that the Cypriot state's independence was proclaimed, the USSR has maintained firm relations of friendship and cooperation with it. The USSR's solidarity helped the Cypriots to stand their ground in difficult trials and helped to thwart NATO plans for subjugating Cyprus. The Soviet Union has put forward an initiative for holding an international conference on Cyprus under UN auspices. This initiative enjoys the support of the government and progressive forces on the island.

What is hindering the settlement of the Cyprus crisis? The answer to this question must be sought in the actions of U.S. and NATO militarists, who are stepping up military preparations in the eastern Mediterranean. As before, they are counting on turning Cyprus into a bridgehead for them close to the Near East and using the island as a strategic strong point. The United States is already penetrating British bases on Cyprus more and more extensively. By means of pressure and behind-the-scenes intrigues the United States and NATO seek to perpetuate the abnormal situation on the island.

All this is giving rise to concern not only in Cyprus, but elsewhere. The world's peoples demand the settlement of the Cyprus problem in the interests of the Cypriots themselves--both Greeks and Turks.

MELNIKOV: 'ANTI-SOVIET' ATMOSPHERE PRESENT AT SALZBURG FORUM

LD220847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondent I. Melnikov report: "Under the Thumb of the 'Hawks': The 'European Democratic Union' Conference Has Ended"]

[Text] Vienna, 17 July--The annual conference of the so-called "European Democratic Union" (EDU), which united West European conservative, Christian Democratic and liberal parties, has been held in the old castle of Klessheim near Salzburg. [paragraph continues]

Representatives of 23 parties took part. The EDU conference met in a complex international situation, when the U.S. and NATO leadership has adopted a course of undermining detente and whipping up tension. How do the West European conservatives, "Christians" and liberals react to that course?

The preliminary agenda gave the impression that the conference participants intend to examine international problems in a constructive spirit, directing attention to the need to promote cooperation between states with different social systems. However, the conference's 2 days of work showed that the good intentions expressed in words did not stand up to clashes with the ambitions of those who, under the thumb of the American and NATO "hawks," would like to bring back the "cold war" times. They created an atmosphere of overt anticommunism and anti-Sovietism at the conference.

A particularly active part was played in this by Strauss, the leader of the West German "ultras." He spared no efforts to try to intimidate the participants in the meeting with hackneyed phraseology about the "Soviet military threat" and acted as the herald of new steps in building up NATO's military might, including the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Incantations were uttered at the conference against the strengthening of "neutralist trends" in Europe, by which was meant the refusal of a number of West European politicians to dance to the U.S. administration's tune. As a result resolutions were adopted permeated with skepticism toward detente and cooperation in Europe.

It is quite obvious that the conference in the old castle of Klessheim; not putting forward a single constructive idea, was contrary to the aspirations of the European peoples.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH NEW ICELANDIC PRESIDENT

LD171831 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 17, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to President Vigdis Finnbogadottir of Iceland conveying congratulations and best wishes of success on the occasion of her election as president of Iceland and wishes of prosperity to the Icelandic nation.

In her reply telegram Vigdis Finnbogadottir expressed heart-felt gratitude for the congratulations and, for her part, conveyed good wishes personally to Leonid Brezhnev.

KHOMEYNI CRITICISM OF MINISTERS, ARMY CITED

LD211414 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 21, TASS--As the Tehran Radio reported, the leader of Iran, Khomeyni, speaking in the country's supreme judicial council yesterday, sharply criticised Iranian ministers, military leaders and staff of the country's diplomatic missions abroad. "If the army accomplished its task," Khomeyni emphasised, "we would not have the problem with Kordestan." According to him, the Iranian revolution went "from one catastrophe to another."

Having pointed out that "none of the present ministers is a revolutionary," the Iranian leader stated that the country's new parliament should ensure "a greater revolutionary character" of the new government.

The first working meeting of the Iranian Majlis (parliament) took place here yesterday. Hashemi Rafsanjani, who was a member of the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, was elected the president of the Majlis.

SAVCHENKO COMMENTS ON IRAN DECISION TO BAN JAMI'AT-E ESLAMI

GW211850 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, discussing the Iranian officials' recent decision to ban the activities of Jami'at-e Eslami, the organization of Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Iran, our commentator Igor Savchenko writes:

This decision was adopted because the activities of Jami'at-e Eslami were blatantly contrary to Iran's national interests. According to reports published in Iranian newspapers, members of this organization were carrying out CIA orders.

As we know during the shah's regime, Iran was used as a fulcrum from which the United States implemented its neocolonialist policy in the Middle East. Tehran was the headquarters of the CIA branch that conducted subversive acts against all Middle and Near Eastern countries whose policies were, for various reasons, not in accordance with Washington's wishes.

Immediately after the victory of Afghanistan's April revolution, the CIA, with the cooperation of SAVAK, began forming groups of mercenaries from among the Afghan fugitives--feudalists, usupers and high-ranking officials of the former regime. The CIA's activities were carried out both in Iran and Pakistan.

After the fall of the shah's regime, Washington had to find a new post to implement its policy in this part of the world. It is currently trying to turn Pakistan's military regime into this fulcrum. The WALL STREET JOURNAL writes: Pakistan has been turned into America's training camp where mercenary groups are being trained to carry out aggressions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. These units are headquartered in Peshawar, Pakistan, and are led by a high-ranking CIA employee who is working in that city under the guise of American consul. A large number of American advisers--representatives of the same American agency--are meddling there as well.

Acting through this center, the CIA is trying as well to increase the activities of its agents in Iran and to use them not only to oppose the DRA but to conduct subversive acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is why the counterrevolutionary center to fight against Afghanistan has been set up in Mashhad and is completely dependent on orders from the Peshawar headquarters--in other words, the CIA branch in Pakistan.

With the help of former members of SAVAK, mercenary groups are being trained in branches and training camps of the Mashhad center of counterrevolutionary forces. These branches and training camps can be found in various parts of Iran. These groups are officially formed only for activities in Afghanistan. However, being armed in all possible ways, they can be used for fighting against the Iranian revolution as well.

This is why vast social circles in Iran have received favorably their officials' decision to limit the activities of Afghan agents in Iran. According to information received, these circles believe the goal of guarding the Islamic Republic requires that the activities of other organizations hostile to Afghanistan, which continue their activitiesin Iran under the aegis of some representatives of the Iranian Goverbment, be banned. Like the Jami'at-e Eslami, organizations such as the Hezb-e Eslami and Harakat-e Eslami are actually branches of the CIA in Iran.

SITUATION ON IRAQI-IRANIAN BORDER DETERIORATING

LD211936 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 21, TASS--Sutiation on the Iranian-Iraqi border has considerably deteriorated recently, particularly in Kermanshah and Ilam. Individual clashes, which took place in these areas some time ago, grew into fierce fighting. Both sides use artillery, mortars, helicopters and aircraft. The Iranian press reports that Iraq continues intensive massing of big military contingents. It is also reported that powerful radio transmitters were installed in the border zone for waging an anti-Iranian campaign. Baghdad, July 21, TASS--The Iraqi mass media report on considerable deterioration of tension on the Iraqi-Iranian border. It is also noted that alongside the anti-Iraqi propagandistic campaign, numerous trials of Iraqi citizens are held in Iran, which as a rule end in stiff sentences. It is maintained that additional military units are sent by Iran to the area of the clashes and that the difficulty of the situation is underlined by an inspection visit to the border zone of Kermanshah by Ayatollah Mahallati, Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative in the Corps of Islamic Revolutionary Guards.

'ARAFAT STATEMENT ON UPCOMING UN SESSION ON PALESTINE

LD211754 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpts] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who visited Moscow a few days ago, has made a statement to our correspondent on the occasion of the extraordinary meeting of the UN General Assembly to open on 22 July in New York to discuss the Palestine question. Here is 'Arafat's statement:

[Begin 'Arafat recording] I am happy to speak over this friendly radio. In reply to your question about the UN emergency session, during the regular session of the UN General Assembly in late 1979, it was decided in the draft resolution put forward by the Committee of 23 on the rights of the Palestinian people to present the Palestine issue at the UN Security Council, that in the event the United States used the veto we would have the right to call for this special session, i.e. the emergency session.

We expect that, in the waging of this fierce battle we are going to gain yet another diplomatic triumph in the corridors of the United Nations.

We expect it to be a hard, difficult battle. Yet the resolution will be an important one. It will have the same power of the UN Security Council's resolution, as the session is being held under Resolution No 377 which says: Uniting for peace. [end recording]

EGYPT HOISTING 'WHITE FLAG' OF CAPITULATION

LD211545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 80 p 5

[Yu. Glukhov "Rejoinder": "Under the White Flag"]

[Text] "A reunified Jerusalem could become the capital of Israel, but Israel would have to permit Islamic flags to be flown over the Muslim holy places to pacify the 800 million Muslims." These revelations by Egyptian President as-Sadat appeared the other day in the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV and AL HAMISHMAR.

This is not the first time the Cairo regime has passed off defeat as victory. The Egyptian national banner was raised, for instance, over Sinai, although Egypt does not have sovereignty over that territory, which belongs to it. The Palestinian flag is about to be used as a cover for plans to annex the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, under the guise of "autonomy." Now, to mask Israel's occupation of the Arab section of Jerusalem, "Islamic flags" have become necessary.

Official Cairo is slipping further and further into the camp of enemies of the Arab peoples. The concession on the Jerusalem question was followed by As-Sadat's proposal on strategic cooperation between Egypt and Israel with a view to defending the Near East against the invented "Soviet threat." Such is the logic of apostasy: Betrayal of the Arabs' interests is followed by attacks on those who are their real friends and allies.

Having rolled up the banner of the defense of the Palestinian people's rights and the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab lands, the Cairo regime has raised the white flag of capitulation before imperialism and Zionism.

BEGIN DECISION TO MOVE OFFICE TO EAST JERUSALEM 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD211451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 5

[I. Tarutin commentary under rubric "In the Wake of a Cable": "Conniving at Expansion"--first paragraph is agency dispatch]

[Text] Jerusalem, 16 July--REUTER--Prime Minister Begin of Israel has officially informed the United States and Egypt of his intention to move his office to the eastern, Arab sector of Jerusalem.

This manifestly provocative step has been taken at a time when a bill proclaiming Jerusalem to be the "united" capital of the Jewish state has been submitted for the Knesset's consideration. As is well known, the UN Security Council resolutely condemned these actions by Tel Aviv recently. However, the Israeli parliament's legislative commission approved the bill.

What attracts attention is the fact that the announcement of the moving of the office coincided with the start of talks on granting so-called "administrative autonomy" to the Palestinians living in the lands occupied by Israel. Citing the government statement Israeli radio reported that Interior Minister Burg, head of the Israeli delegation, notified his American and Egyptian colleagues of this decision back at the preliminary meeting in Washington. Nevertheless, the talks were resumed, although Egypt had previously stated that it was breaking them off largely because of the Begin government's intention of changing Jerusalem's status.

By abstaining in the UN vote on the resolution condemning Israel, the United States has already effectively demonstrated to Israel its support. Both American President J. Carter, who likes to strike the pose of defender of Islam, and the "orthodox Muslim" Egyptian President A. as-Sadat have willingly "forgotten" that Tel Aviv's actions regarding the eastern section of Jerusalem represent an annexation of Arab territory and an insult to Arabs' religious and national feelings. While verbally expressing indignation at Israel's actions regarding Jerusalem, they are actually tuning a blind eye to this, giving the "green light" for expansion by the Zionists.

ISRAELI CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

LD211105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Rome, 15 July, TASS--According to reports reaching here the Communist Party of Israel [CPI] Central Committee plenum held in Israel on 12 July this year decided to hold the party's next, 19th congress on 11-14 February 1981.

The plenum has proposed the following agenda for the congress: CPI Central Committee report, report by the Central Auditing Commission, proposal to make amendments to the party rules, and election of the Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission.

The CPI Central Committee political resolution adopted by the plenum accuses Begin's government of expanding and intensifying the process of fascistizing social life in Israel. The resolution resolutely condemns the antidemocratic, antiworker laws adopted recently by the Knesset on the government's initiative and notes the fascist nature of the amendment to the law on "Combating Terrorism" proposed by the government on 13 July 1980. This amendment provides for 3 years' imprisonment for persons struggling for a just peace in the Near East on the basis of respect for the Arab people of Palestine's lawful rights and recognition of the PLO as that people's sole representative.

The CPI Central Committee expressed solidarity with the Arab population of Israel's struggle against land expropriation and oppression and for equal rights in all spheres, and resolutely demanded that the authorities end repression and encroachments on freedom of speech and political struggle. The CPI Central Committee also demanded the immediate release of servicement imprisoned for refusing to serve in occupied territories.

The resolution notes that the government is continuing its offensive against the working people's living standards and gains. The resolution urges workers and employees to unite in struggle against the antiworker, antidemocratic policy of Begin's government.

The CPI Central Committee warns against creating nuclear weapons in Israel.

The CPI Central Committee plenum stresses the need to pursue a policy which will promote a settlement of the Near East conflict on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and recognition of the Arab Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The plenum resolution points to the recent important specific proposals by the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries aimed at abolishing the military hotbed in the Near East and establishing an all-embracing, just and lasting peace.

CHIGIR LAUDS ANNIVERSARY OF NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

LD212208 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

July 19 is the day that has been entered in golden letters into the history of the Nicaraguan people. Exactly a year ago, as a result of the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people under the guidance of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the regime of bloody pro-imperialist dictatorship was overthrown and Nicaragua embarked upon the road of free and independent development. The people's democratic and anti-imperialist revolution, that won in that Central American country, is by no means an isolated, brief or accidental episode in its life, as some bourgeois historians and imperialist propaganda try to present it in vain. The victory of the revolution is the culmination point of the complicated and long historical development which continued for five decades and which began in 1928 when the patriotic forces of Nicaragua under the guidance of legendary Augusto Sesara Sandino Rose, arms in hand, against the U.S. occupation troops for independence and freedom of the motherland, for radical changes in the life of its people.

The Nicaraguan revolution is meanwhile an inseparable component part of the world revolutionary process, the powerful national-liberation movement, which draws into it ever new countries and peoples, bringing them together in the common struggle for national independence, peace, democracy and social progress. The Nicaraguan revolution convincingly showed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the general situation in Latin America that was given in the declaration of the conference of communist and workers' parties of countries of Latin America and the Caribbean basin that was held in Havana in 1975. As is stressed in the document, despite the temporary defeat of the revolution in Chile, the liberation movement in the continent is steadily developing. Having struck a crushing blow on attempts of imperialism and reaction to launch a frontal offensive against progressive and democratic forces in Latin America, the revolution in Nicaragua gave rise to powerful enthusiasm of the peoples of the continent, breathed into them confidence of success of their liberation struggle. And in this lies its great international significance.

The past year has shown that despite huge difficulties, caused by economic dislocation in the country, the legacy of the Somoza dictatorship, despite incessant counter-revolutionary designs of American imperialism and local reaction closely linked with it, the people of Nicaragua are confidently following the path chosen and there are no forces that could take away their revolutionary gains.

The steady consolidation of the revolutionary power in the country, the profound socio-economic transformations carried out in the country in the interests of the working people, its government's consistent foreign policy course aimed at defending peace and detente, freedom and independence of peoples, against aggressive policy of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism have won for the young Nicaraguan state the merited prestige and authority not only in Latin America but also in the whole world.

Nicaragua's relations with many countries of the world are successfully developing. The ties of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua are strengthening, the testimony of this being the recent Soviet-Nicaraguan negotiations in Moscow in the course of which signed were important documents which laid a good treaty base for further development of bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, non-interference into internal affairs.

On the day of the glorious holiday of the Nicaraguan people, the Soviet people wish them new successes in realization of the tasks of the revolution, in consolidation of the international positions of the young state.

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT SITUATION IN BOLIVIAN CAPITAL

Kolesnikov Report

LD220854 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Havana, July 22, TASS--TASS correspondent Oleg Kolesnikov reports: The situation in Bolivia is still extremely complicated and tense. According to dispatches from La Paz, practically the entire country has been paralysed by a nation-wide strike in protests against the seizure of power by the military junta. There are virtually no cars or buses in the streets of the Bolivian capital and other towns, enterprises, shops and many offices are closed. Bursts of automatic fire were heard repeatedly on Monday morning and afternoon in the centre of La Paz, in the area around the presidential palace seized by the army. According to eyewitnesses' accounts, soldiers without warning opened fire on demonstrators and also on those who tried to put up barricades in the streets. News agencies report that soldiers, patrolling the streets in armoured cars and tanks, can be seen everywhere in La Paz. The capital's university has been turned by the putschists into a gigantic barracks. The junta introduced a strict press censorship in the country.

Soltan on Coup

LD212104 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Now Yuriy Soltan of Radio Moscow looks at what is happening in Bolivia. Here is what he writes: The official reports coming from Bolivia are scant and contradictory. The military junta that staged the coup last Thursday, bringing down the lawful government of Lidia Gueiler, has introduced strict censorship to prevent a leakage of undesirable information. Clandestine radio stations are working, however. There are also the eyewitness accounts of those who were able to escape to neighboring countries, and the things they tell are grim. The military, backed up by the right-wing Socialist Phalange, has established a regime of brutal terror. Many leaders and activists of the trade unions and the left-wing parties and organizations have been arrested and many have been put to death at once without trial or investigation. All political and trade union organizations are banned. The situation is very much like what happened in Chile when General Pinochet seized power. It is now clear the purpose of the military coup was to prevent the establishment of democracy in Bolivia. Reactionary groups closely connected with United States business interests were especially frightened by the fact that the presidential elections of 29 June were won by Hernan Siles Zuazo, a representative of the left-wing coalition that included the Communist Party of Bolivia. The coalition called for more democracy, higher living standards and an end to the domination of United States interests which account for some 75 percent of all foreign investment in Bolivia.

The administration in Washington has been quick to pose as a defender of Bolivia's democracy. The State Department has even expressed regret at the coup, but this was sheer hypocrisy. The United States built up and armed the Bolivian Army. It had its men in the Bolivian oligarchy and among the high-ranking military. When 2 years ago the country took the road of democracy the American press began running inflammatory articles claiming that international communism threatened Bolivia and calling for the establishment of a strong government. And now the Washington POST describes the coup as effective because it says, most of the trade union and political leaders who could have put up resistance have been killed, wounded or arrested. But the people of Bolivia have not reconciled themselves to the reactionary plot. Clandestine radio stations report that workers have formed self-defense units and resistance to the military is mounting. Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador have officially declared their solidarity with the people of Bolivia in the struggle for freedom and democracy.

TADZHIKISTAN CP PLENUM HELD 8 JULY

LD211519 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on a Tadzhikstan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 18th Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Plenum was held 8 July. The plenum examined the question of convening the next, 19th Tadzhikistan CP Congress. D.B. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, spoke on this question. The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on this question, which is published in the press. The plenum also considered organizational questions. Yu. A. Semenov was confirmed as chief of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Industry Department, and N. Shorakhmonov as chief of the Central Committee Transport and Communication Department. A.G. Akilov was confirmed as chief of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee Water Resources and Rural Construction Department. With this the plenum concluded its work.

TURKMENISTAN CP PLENUM HELD 8 JULY

LD211521 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on a Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 22d Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum was held 8 July. The plenum heard a report by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, and decided the question of convening the next, 22d Turkmenistan CP Congress. The plenum resolution on this question is published in the press. V.I. Smirnov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, participated in the work of the plenum.

MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM HELD 9 JULY

LD211523 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on a Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum was held 9 July. The plenum approved the resolution of the 9 July 1980 republic party aktiv meeting "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Fulfilling Its Decisions and the Guidelines of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in Worthily Greeting the 26th CPSU Congress." The plenum examined the question of convening the next, 15th Moldavian CP Congress. The report on this question was delivered by Comrade I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the question examined, which is published in the press. The plenum considered an organizational question. The plenum elected Comrade G.A. Stepanov a member of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau. The plenum concluded its work.

KAZAKH MINISTRY OF FISH INDUSTRY APPOINTS NEW HEAD

AU171015 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] By a decree of 16 July, the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed (Makhtar Ramazanovich Tagdiyev) as Kazakh minister of fish industry.

The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Iskakh Makhmudovich Utegaliyev of the duties of Kazakh minister of fish industry in connection with his transfer to another job.

REPENTANT PRIEST BEGS FORGIVENESS FROM PATRIARCH

ID181755 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1548 GMT 18 Jul 80

["Letter From Dmitriy Dudko to Patriarch Pimen"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 July, TASS--An open letter to the patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, Pimen, from the clergyman Dmitriy Dudko is published in the news bulletin of the Moscow Patriarchate.

"With deep feelings of humility and repentance", the author begs the patriarch's forgiveness for his errors and mistakes.

"Forgive me for all my foolishness, and for all the offense and trouble I have caused you, my spiritual children and all believers, to say nothing of the fact that I have also brought shame on my homeland, being motivated by ambition, for which I now suffer shame myself.

"I want to emphasize particularly," Dudko writes, "that I did not carry out the biblical commandment: All power is from God. Now I have gained a proper understanding of this. Yes, I am indeed guilty before Soviet power, and not only before power, but before that power under which the Patriarchate has been restored which had been violated under Tsar Peter I, who considered himself the champion of Orthodoxy."

As already reported, Priest Dudko was arrested in January, 1980, by the organs of state security of the USSR and had criminal proceedings instituted against him for anti-Soviet activity. Foreign propaganda centers specializing in slander against the Soviet Union unleashed in this connection a noisy propaganda campaign which alleged that "persecution for faith" was taking place in the USSR.

This slander was unmasked by Dmitriy Dudko himself, who fully admitted his guilt in illegal activities and made a statement for the press in which he expressed his rependance, renounced the slanderous books and articles produced by him and, as their author, forbade their further publication.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA DATA CITED ON INCOME, TRADE, CONSTRUCTION

LD220618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The material and cultural level of life for the Soviet people rose considerably in the first half of 1980. This was stated by the USSR CSA in its report on the results in fulfilling the plan for the social and economic development of our country January-June of the final year of the 5-year period. Here is our commentary:

Above all, let us note that the social program for the first half-year has been solved successfully, thanks to the USSR's economic progress in all spheres of material production. As has already been reported, the growth in production, compared with the corresponding period last year, was 4.2 percent. Now, let us turn to facts and figures characterizing the material and cultural level of the people's life:

The average monthly pay of workers and employees in the economy increased by more than 3.5 percent in the half-year that has elapsed. This means that it now amounts to R168. The pay for the labor of collective farmers has increased even more--by four percent. The Soviet people received R56 billion in the form of payments and benefits from the social services funds. In the first half of this year, measures were implemented to improve the material and living conditions of the participants in the Great Patriotic War, and invalids from childhood, as well as pension provisions for collective farmers and the stimulation of pensioners' labor in the economy. It is natural that the growth in the population's incomes has affected retail trade turnover, which has increased by 4.7 percent compared with the same period last year.

It should be said, however, that with the increase in trade turnover, increasing demand by the population for certain food and industrial goods was not fully met. Further analyzing the CSA data on improvements in the material and cultural level of the people's life in January-June this year, let us note that during this period 28 million square meters of general floorspace have been commissioned in housing blocks, which represent 560,000 new well-build apartments. In this connection, I would like to note that rent for apartments in the USSR remains at the level established back in 1928--that is more than a half a century ago. It comprises less than three percent of the budget of an industrial worker's family. Incidentally, the number of workers and employees in the economy was an average 111 million for the half-year, according to CSA data. This means that it has grown by almost 2 million.

FIGURES ON NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION NOTED

LD220624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the results of the economic plan for the first half-year notes the successful work of the gas industry. Since the beginning of the year, 214 billion cubic meters of natural gas were obtained and almost 4 billion of these were above-plan. Here is a commentary by our correspondent, (Dmitriy Pashko):

First of all, I would like to stress that the country's gas industry is continuing to develop at front-ranking rates. Compared with the same period last year, the extraction of natural gas has risen by seven percent. According to current volumes of extraction, this increase is very large, exceeding 13.5 billion cubic meters. Not much more than 20 years ago, this was the amount of fuel yielded by all the country's gas fields for the entire year.

There is also another indicative factor--the rapid increase in gas extraction in regions situated east of the Urals. At the moment, just three of them--West Siberia, Turkmenia and Orenburgskaya Oblast--yield almost 60 percent of the overall volume of gas extracted in the union. The volume of the stream of gas coming from deposits in the Turkmenian Republic is growing with every year. A weighty increase of over 25 billion cubic meters of valuable fuel and raw chemical material will be obtained during this 5-year period at the Orenburg gas processing complex. And, frankly, a truly colossal increase in natural gas extraction in the north of Tyumenskaya Oblast, where some of the world's largest deposits have been prospected. Here, it will increase by more than 4 times during this 5-year period--from 36 billion to 150 billion cubic meters. But specialists say this is only a beginning.

For at the moment, of the many dozens of deposits prospected in West Siberia, only one--the Medvezhye--is properly utilized, while Tyumen gasmen are only just starting to develop a second--the Urengoy--which contains 5.5 trillion cubic meters of gas in its depths, or in other words more than half the supplies of natural gas prospected in the United States.

SPECIALIST DISCUSSES TYUMEN OIL EXTRACTION

LD212125 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 21, TASS--Today, Farman Salmanov is a doctor of science. While an undergraduate at the Azerbaijan Oil Institute in the fifties, he maintained that there was oil and gas in Tyumen, Western Siberia. Few people believed him then. Today, Tyumen is the country's chief fuel-supplying area. What are its prospects for the future? Farman Salmanov speculates on the subject in the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

In contrast to the fifties, he says, the controversy now is about how local oil should be extracted. Some specialists propose to go about it at a rate which will ensure that enough oil is left to posterity. "I personally have nothing against this," he writes. "It is the sacred duty of every citizen to think of those who will live after him. What I cannot agree with is that we have now reached the highest possible rate in the extraction of oil and gas in Siberia." Farman Salmanov recalls that this year, the country will get over 300 million tons of oil and more than 150,000 million cum of gas from Siberia.

However, no more than 20 per cent of its territory has been thoroughly explored, mostly in and around the middle reaches of the Ob River. What do we have in the Yamal and Gydanskiy peninsulas? We have to prospect there yet. Geologists have discovered oil not only north of Samotlor, but also on the vast territory of Yamal-Nenets national area. With the discovery of the Vostochno-Tarasovskoye, Muravlenkovskoye, Yen-Yakhinskoye and other oil fields this area becomes a most promising oil-producer. There are also hopeful signs that there might be oil in the south of the Yamal Peninsula.

ARTICLE NOTES ILLEGAL SALE OF GASOLINE IN DUSHANBE

LD211331 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 29 June, 1980, publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Mismanagement Action" a 1,200-word article by correspondent S. Yuryev entitled "Gasoline Under the Counter." The article complains about the illegal sale of gasoline to private motorists in exchange for coupons issued by state organizations, and points out that it was established during a check lasting just a few hours at the main Dushanbe filling station that private motorists presented state coupons for 1,470 liters of gasoline.

The writer criticizes the State Automobile Inspectorate for taking no interest in this "illegal practice" and suggests using dyed gasoline for state-owned vehicles and confiscating private cars whose tanks are found to contain such gasoline. Finally, he criticizes filling station employees for accepting state coupons from people who are clearly private motorists.

FRACTIONATING COLUMNS LEAVE LENINGRAD BY SEA FOR TOBOLOSK

LD210953 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 10 July, 1980, carries on page four a 400-word report by I. Kalashnikov entitled "The Giants' First Miles" which begins thus:

"The motorship Stakhanovets Yermolenko left Leningrad port yesterday with a unique cargo--two gigantic columns with a total weight of over 1,200 tons. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's reports have already described how the collective of the V.I. Lenin Petrozavodsk Machine Building Association fulfilled this unusual order from the Tobolsk petrochemical combine and how the fractionating columns were delivered for the start of the next part of their journey. This is the beginning of their sea route."

After describing the actual loading of the columns on the ship after the rejection of the idea of towing the columns because of potential damage by ice in the Artic Ocean Kalashnikov concludes:

"The choice of the port of Leningrad was stipulated by the fact that it is the calmest, from the viewpoint of its weather conditions, and is thus the most suitable for the loading.

"... The motorship slowly leaves the harbor entrance. Ahead lies the North Sea route, the Obskaya Guba and from there up the Ob and Irtysh rivers in tow to Tobolsk."

TIKHONOV ATTENDS MEETING FOR METALLURGISTS DAY

LD181933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] A festive meeting to mark Metallurgists' Day was held in Moscow today. This professional holiday falls on Sunday. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of ministries and departments; front-ranking workers and production innovators and representatives of the Moscow public were in the presidium of the meeting.

Reports were delivered by Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, and Lomaka, USSR minister of non-ferrous metallurgy. It was noted that production of pig iron and steel and extraction of iron ore in the USSR are higher than in any other country. Output is increasing mainly because of higher labor productivity. The participants in the festive meeting gave an assurance that the industry's workers would expand socialist competition still further and make greater use of reserves, which would help them attain the high targets of the 5-year plan.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON FODDER PROCUREMENT SITUATION

LD211517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "Harvest Vigil: Agricultural Review": "Intensity of Summer Work Campaign"]

[Text] Summer has reached its zenith. The farmers' working life is increasingly busy. Grain harvesting is being carried out on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 14 July kolkhozes and sovkhozes had cut 8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn)--7 percent of the sown area. Some 4.5 million hectares of grain crops had been threshed. The farms of Central Asia, Azerbaijan and south Kazakhstan are completing the reaping. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes there have already coped with the plans and pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

Fodder procurement is one of villagers' urgent summer concerns. Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Increase Production of Coarse and Succulent Fodder in 1980 and To Improve Its Quality," many kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives are seeking to lay in more hay, cured hay and silage. The potential for this exists. There is a good grass stand almost everywhere. Farms are better equipped with hardware than last year. It is a question of making the most of the available reserves.

The green harvest campaign is proceeding successfully on Lithuania's farms, where 61 percent of the plan for laying in hay has been fullfilled, 89 percent of that for cured hay, and 49 percent of that for grass meal. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan are laying in fodder better than last season. In all, according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 14 July farms had laid in 19.5 million tons of hay, 35.9 million tons of cured hay and 2.6 million tons of grass meal. The figures represent 25, 52 and 34 percent of the plans respectively.

More grass meal and cured hay have been procured nationwide than by the same date last season, but less hay. In a considerable number of RSFSR oblasts hay stocks have now reached more than 10-15 percent of requirements. As yet the farms of Belorussia, Moldavia and Estonia have procured little fodder. The frequent rain is hampering haymaking. However, the reason for the lag is that farms have not everywhere been able to mobilize all their efforts and resources to fulfill the plans. This is also finding expression, in particular, in the fact that many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are making poor use of equipment. Can weather conditions influence the production of grass meal, for instance? No. And if the farms of Kalmykia and Belgorodskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts are being slow to prepare dehydrated fodder, it is because of poor production organization. Many units there have not been repaired.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have a great stock of all kinds of driers and equipment to produce grass meal and ventilate hay. Fodder procurement can be considerably increased by bringing them into operation and using all the other reserves.

Participation by the population in fodder procurement for social livestock has always been a good tradition. Workers and employees from industrial enterprises must continue to be enlisted to harvest grass in forests, ravines, parks and various awkward places [neudobya]. All mowing must be used for the needs of stockraising.

Of course, it is not only the quantitative indicators that are important. As stockraising intensification proceeds, the role of high quality fodder is increasing. By observing fodder procurement techniques, leading farms usually obtain hay, cured hay and silage of excellent quality. A graphic example of this is provided by the practice of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Lvovskaya Oblast. The fodder that comes off the fodder procurement conveyer there is mostly first class.

At the same time there are still many farms that lay in fodder that has an excessive moisture content and acidity and is poor in protein. What sort of hay quality can there be on Sudzha's Rossiya Kolkhoz in Kurskaya Oblast, for instance, when the hay lies in swatches in the field for several days? Yet the Progress Kolkhoz in the same rayon is in its third week of filling the cured hay trench with green matter. What is needed in the meadows now is the keen, vigilant eye of the specialist and strict monitoring of the quality of the hay, cured hay and silage that is being laid in. In fodder preparation it is necessary to make wider use of various chemical preservatives and carbamide and the active ventilation and pressing of hay so as to lay in more good quality fodder.

The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum spoke of the considerable losses of nutrients from fodder because of primitive methods of preparation and unsatisfactory storage conditions. The construction of silage, cured hay and hay installations has now been developed at the local level. Almost all the succulent fodder is now being laid in lined trenches in Moskovskaya, Kiyevskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and certain other oblasts.

Neither rain nor cloudbursts hamper the laying in of hay in Nelidovskiy Rayon, Kalininskaya Oblast. Rational fodder procurement techniques there help to overcome the whims of nature. From the meadows, the bales of hay go to special premises where they are dried using the active ventilation method. The construction of storage facilities of this kind has been developed throughout the oblast. They will help preserve more than 45,000 tons of coarse fodder this year.

But that is not the situation everywhere. The fodder procurement workers of Kirovskaya, Kurganskaya, Tomskaya and a number of other oblasts can store only an insignificant amount of fodder in good-quality premises. However, last year the plans for constructing cured hay and silage trenches using capital investments were less than half fulfilled there. Matters are no better now. Fodder yards, mechanized storehouses, sheds and other modern-type storage facilities are important construction projects, and party, soviet and agricultural organs must pay more attention to them.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS POOR FODDER PROCUREMENT IN ALTAYSKIY KRAY

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[Correspondent A. Torichko report: "No Haste in Altay"]

[Excerpts] Altayskiy Kray--Altay's fodder fields cover almost 8 million hectares. The grass harvest is rather mixed this year. Perennial grasses have not managed to develop as they should and in many rayons meadow vegetation is meager. But annual grasses are in good condition, especially legume-grass mixtures, the sowing area of which has been extended this year.

We can learn something from the fodder procurers of the Druzhba Sovkhoz. The sovkhoz was one of the first in Altay to begin building covered fodder storehouses. Here under the same roof as a dairy complex for 800 cows there are four concreted trenches with a total capacity of 10,000 tons of cured hay. The fodder retains 97 percent of its nutrient value.

But on many of the farms in the kray fodder production is still neglected. According to calculations by specialists kolkhozes and sovkhozes annually lose, in all, up to 350,000 tons of fodder units through untimely harvesting and poor storage. This is why last year 20 percent of grass meal, almost half the cured hay and every third ton of procured hay and silage proved to be substandard.

Unfortunately, mistakes of past years are being repeated again this year. On many farms in Soloneshenskiy, Topchikhinskiy, Soltonskiy, Tyumentsevskiy and some other rayons grasses have been left to stand too long. Let us take Altayskiy and Charyshskiy rayons as an example. They are in the same soil-climatic zone and the grass stand here is good. In the former, work is in full swing in the fields. Fodder-procurement links on the Sibir and Slva Trudu sovkhozes and on other farms exceed the targets for mowing grasses, stacking hay and for grass-meal production in every 10-day period. But there is no haste in Charysskiy Rayon. Here, obviously, they have become resigned to the fact that every year only 30 percent of grasses are now mown, even though their fodder procurements are only half the norm and even then they are of poor quality.

The Berezovskiy and Svalovskiy sovkhozes in particular have delayed harvesting grasses. At the beginning of the first 10-day period of July hay procurement was only a little over 25 percent of last year's figure here. Indeed in the kray as a whole only one fourth of the grasses had been mown by this time.